THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Routes and Transit Charges; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,766—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER & CO'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands. Prices:
"Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve," "Heart Brand Whisky," "Scotch," "Master Mechanic"—Queen's Bottle, "Standard," "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"
Rs. 3 per doz. Quarts.
Rs. 2-8 per doz. Quarts.
Remember cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	8th Nov.
EL PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	15th ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H. Weigheli	22nd ,,
EL OCEANA	6500	1500	P. S. Tomlin	29th ,,
ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
EL DOROMANDEL	4539	900	L. Reeves	13th ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H. Weigheli	20th ,,
EL KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th ,,

The steamers marked E L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
THAMES	4112	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.
GANGES	4268	800	T. J. Alderton	21st ,,
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	5th Dec.
CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfit	19th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th October 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versâ at regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Nov.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1890

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th November 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 5, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

...M TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING ...T ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
	...C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	5th Dec.
	...F. Egger	4,000	750	5th Jan. 90

...ardess on board of every Steamer.

...OF PAS...E MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
...ol	...Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

...ETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
...RIESTE OR BRINDISI	...Rs. 800	Rs. 450.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	...G. Deperis	4,000	550	10th Nov.

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELECTRA	...A. Lussich	4 000	600	14th Nov.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th Oct. 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th November 1889 at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.
GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	T. R.	To sail.
S.S. BELGRAVIA	...G. C. Boothley	4,976	23rd Nov.

THE above WILL SAIL as above.
Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comfort for first-class passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 4th Nov. 1889.

THE BEE.
THE ONE DAY BEE,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

IS Warranted a good time keeper. Will go in any position. No key required to wind it. Nickel case, white dial, bold, figures and hands.

Time-piece ... Rs. 5.
With Alarum ... Rs. 9.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, at 11 a.m. on 10th November, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 13th November, and the
S. S. "ARABIA," 1,086 tons, at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, 9th November, calling at Kutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 8th November, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 9th November.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 16th November.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 13th November.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,461 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 12th November.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co,
Bombay, 7th November 1889. Agents.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BANCOORA	2,823	10th Nov.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, August 5, 1889. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INVALID'S SHERRY.

THIS is our old Dry Sherry. It is a well-matured Wine, remarkably soft and dry, and free from acidity. It is specially recommended for dyspeptics or those having a gouty diathesis.
Price Rs. 28 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MILK PUNCH.

PREPARED FROM AN ORIGINAL RECIPE.
IT has achieved a considerable reputation as being the best in the Indian Market.
Rs. 25 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INVALID'S PORT.
(SANDEMAN'S.)

THIS well-known brand is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Dessert Wine, tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in this Wine excellent recuperating properties.
Price, Bottles Rs. 35; Half-Bottles, Rs. 19 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."
Price per doz. Quarts Rs. 11-8; Pints, Rs. 6-8

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE MODERN GLASS LEMON SQUEEZER.

MADE entirely of Glass, it has simply to be placed on a Tumbler and half a Lime or Lemon pressed on it, the Glass ribs of the Squeezer enter into the Pulp, and the Juice passes through the openings into the Tumbler clear and bright.
Price As. 12 each.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MARGAUX BIJOU,
A SUPERB DINNER CLARET.

THIS excellent BORDEAUX WINE is harvested in the centre of that privileged district. Its special and peculiar savour is due to the excellence of the special Vines which grow there and nowhere else.
Like all other high-class Wines of the Gironde, it contains iron, which constitutes it a most delicious and natural strengthener.
Per dozen Rs. 20.

AGENTS : KEMP & Co., Limited.

FEVER REMEDIES,
PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LIMITED.

FEVER	DROPS.	"Very efficient" concentrated. Per bottle, Rs. 2.
FEVER	MIXTURE.	"Great success in many cases." Per bottle, Re. 1.
FEVER	SALINE.	"An excellent preparation. Per bottle, Re. 1.
FEVER	TINCTURE.	Warburg's McLean's formula. Per phial, Re. 1.
FEVER	TINCTURE.	Warburg's own preparation. Per phial, Rs. 3.
SACCHARO CHIRETTIN.		Antiperiodic in Fever. Per bottle, Rs. 1, 1-8 and 2-8.
LIQUOR CHIRETTIN.		Liquid form of above. Per bottle, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

THIS WHISKY has been imported for many years past by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own consumption, amongst whom it has attained a very considerable reputation.
The Whisky is the production of one of the oldest and largest distilleries in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this specially fine Spirit.
It is not a blend, and, therefore, there is no possibility of its varying in character.
It has an agreeable odour, and a fine, full, mellow flavour, which will be much appreciated by connoisseurs.
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have been induced to import this genuine Old Highland Whisky with a view to its introduction into the Indian Market, feeling sure that it has only to be known to be appreciated.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
PRICE, Rs. 25 PER DOZEN.

TREACHER & CO., LD. {BOMBAY AND POONA.

RIFLEMEN'S REQUISITES.

SEND FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST.
AND CALL AND SEE MANY NEW AND USEFUL ITEMS.

BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge. } PHILLIPS & Co., LD., { POONA, Temple House, Camp. & Bhoodwar Path.

ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA
FRESH SHIPMENT OF
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
JUST TO HAND.

			Rs.	a.
HENRY CLAYS,	Bouquets	per box of 25	12	8
Do.	Reg. Londres	,, 50	20	0
Do.	Reg. Madrid	,, ,,	14	0
LA CAUCADUA,	Vegueros	,, ,,	14	0
Do.	do.	,, 100	26	0
HENRY CLAYS,	Non Plus Ulta	,, ,,	20	0
EL PILOTO,	Reg. Preciosa	,, ,,	20	0
EL FERRO,	Reg. Chica	,, ,,	18	0
LA ESPERA,	Reg. Conchas	,, ,,	16	0
ESPECIALES,	Reg. Reina	,, ,,	14	0

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE SEASON 1889-90.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
THORPE & CO.,

HAVE the pleasure of informing their LOCAL and MOFUSSIL Constituents of the ARRIVAL of their NEW GOODS for all DEPARTMENTS.

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Fancy Coatings, Angola and Cheviot Suitings, Fancy Trouserings, Vestings, Bedford Cords all shades; Khakee Cord for Regimental Breeches, Whip-cords for Riding, Brown and Black Velveteens, Blue Serges Broadcloths, India Tweeds, etc.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

Oxford Cloths, the genuine article; French Cambrics; Silk and Wool-wove Flannels Ceylon Flannels, all thoroughly shrunk; Spun Silk, plain and striped.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Plain and Fancy Cotton Socks, Plain and Fancy Merino Socks, Coloured Cashmere Lamb's-wool and Hand-knitted Socks, Merino, Lamb's-wool and Cotton Stockings for Sportsmen, Black Silk and Fancy Striped Socks for Dress.

SCARFS, TIES, GLOVES, &c.

Ascot Scarfs. Pin Knot Scarfs, Bows, etc., all the lastest Fashions. Braces, French and English. French Kid Gloves, White, Lavender, Black Dogskin Gloves. Tan Regulation Gloves, Ladies' Dogskin 4 Buttons, White Doe Gloves, Kid Gloves lined, Scarf Adjusters, Silk Sock Suspenders, Shirt Sleeve Clips, etc., etc.

HATS AND HELMETS.

Black Silk Hats for Dress, Drab Tall Hats, Black Felt Hats, Brown, Fawn, Drab Ladies' Helmets and Felt Hats, Hawkes's Regulation Helmets, Hunting Hats, Ellwood's Helmets; Drab and White, Tweed Hats and Caps for Travellers in great variety.

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUX, &c.

Overland Trunks, Rail Portmanteaux, Courier Bags, Air-tight Boxes, Tin Cases, Solid Leather Hat Boxes, Rug Straps, Hold-alls, Gladstone Bags, Hand Bags, Riding Belts, Money Belts, Fitted Gladstone Bags, Despatch Boxes, Helmet Cases.

RUGS, MAUDS, DRESSING GOWNS, &c.

Austrian Striped Rugs; Scotch Mauds, a splendid assortment; Blankets, Scarlet and White; Real Eider-down Quilts, Eider-down Feather and Horse-hair Pillows.
White Turkish Dressing Gowns, Oxford Cloth, and a choice lot of Tweed Dressing Gowns.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED LIST.
DARK ROOM AVAILABLE AT OUR FORT ESTABLISHMENT.
PLEASE CALL AND SEE OUR SETS AND MANY NOVELTIES.

BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge. } PHILLIPS & Co., LD., { POONA, Temple House, Camp. & Bhoodwar Path.

INKSTANDS, ELECTROPLATED.

	Rs.	a.
Partially gilt Galley with Flowing Sail, fluttering Pennon, and fascinating Female figure reclining at the helm	70	0
An elegant Classical Vase with Mermaid handles, on oval stand, oxidized, partially gilt and enamelled	40	0
A Ruby and White Bottle on partially gilt stand with Penrack and semicircular Blotter	30	0
A partially gilt Standish, with two Ruby Bottles, Penrack and Call Bell	45	0
Electroplated Standish, Pedestal centre, surmounted by miniature model of Ancient Galley, supported on the shoulders of a Mermaid with two tails, and fitted with two crystal Ink-bottles	27	0
Plain Electroplated Acanthus-bordered Standish with Penrack, Wafer Dish and two cut crystal Bottles	9	0
Partial gilt Presentation Inkstand, allegorical design, Commerce personified by a Female, with two cut crystal Bottles, Call Bell, Penrack and semicircular Blotter	110	0
Ditto do. representing Justice	110	0
Some of our Artist's symbols are too obscure for us to attempt an interpretation with any confidence; for instance, in one large and striking composition in Electroplate the central figure is that of a muscular Boy not over-burdened with clothes, upholding a terrestrial Globe evidently much too heavy for him. Two Anchors are utilized as a Penrack; on the top of the Inkbottle are the winged Caducis of Mercury; while the third item, which completes the equipment, is a most modern patent spring Call-bell.	100	0

PAPER WEIGHTS.

Cleverly modelled figures on marble base	Greyhound		9	0
Do.	do.	Sailor	9	0
Do.	do.	Sculler	9	0
Do.	do.	Horse	14	0
Do.	do.	Negro	15	0
Statuette on partial gilt pedestal, oxidized Cupid dressed in a quiver and arrows, with a rose in one hand, lamenting over the pricked thumb of the other one	30	0

CIGAR LIGHTER.

Grotesque Negro and Cresset, electro-plated and oxidized, with red glass in cresset, which serves to hold the spirit to feed the cotton wick ... 9 0

SMOKERS' SETS.

Electro-plated Set of 5 Pieces, viz., round Tray, with Tobacco Vase, flat Candlestick, Ash Receiver and Match-box holder ... 45 0
Locomotive Model. The Cigars are kept in the Fire-box, the Spills in the Funnel, and Cigarettes in the other place. The body of the engine is of polished ebony, with electro-plated mountings. Where the driver stands there is also a receptacle for Matches, and a renewable slip of composition for striking them on. It runs round the table at sufficient speed without getting up steam ... 36 0

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
JEWELLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO'S WINES AND SPIRITS.
FOR INVALIDS AND CONNOISSEURS.
NOTED ALL OVER INDIA.

LA TORRE,
A NATURAL SOLERA SHERRY,
Grown on the Property of one of the Oldest Shippers of Xeres.

THIS WINE is dry but soft on the palate, combining great flavour with delicacy of bouquet.
Its purity is certified by the following analysis of DR. STEVENSON MACADAM :—
ANALYTICAL LABORATORY, EDINBURGH, 11th June, 1888.
Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
I have made a careful and exhaustive analysis of a sample of Sherry of the mark "LA TORRE." The results show this Sherry to be a natural Wine of great purity, free from added alcohol or other addition.
The "LA TORRE" Sherry is well adapted for general use, and is a tonic which may be safely employed by those suffering from a weak digestion.
(*Sd.*) STEVENSON MACADAM, F.R.S.E., F.C.S.F.I.C.
Lecturer on Chemistry, &c.
Price per doz. quarts Rs. 24-0.

Sole Export Agents for INDIA—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO'S WINES AND SPIRITS.
FOR INVALIDS AND CONNOISSEURS.
NOTED ALL OVER INDIA.

BRANDIES.

Rare Old, Black Capsule		53	0
Four Stars ****	Very Superior Old	42	8
Three Stars ***	Choice Pale	37	4
Two Stars **	Fine Pale	34	0
One Star *	Pale, Good "Peg"	31	0
Tricoche & Co.		27	12
Bernardin and Fils		28	0
Francois Marcel's		27	0
Frederic Valentin's		26	8
Red Capsule		27	12
Louis Bechade's		22	0
Lefavre & Co.'s ***		17	8
Do. do. *		16	12
Do. do. *	in flasks 2 doz.	18	12
Do. do. *	½ flasks 4 doz.	20	12

WHISKIES.

SCOTCH.

Eleven Years Old	The	42	8
Five Years Old	"Carlton."	38	4
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S Old Highland Square Bottle Whisky		29	8
HEART BOTTLE, Finest Highland Malt		26	12
"Glentromie"		24	0
Crown Brand		22	8
"Finest Old Argyle"		20	0

IRISH.

D. W. D. Co.'s "Three Shamrock"	30	8
Do. "One Shamrock"	28	0
Finest Old Irish (C. P. & Co.'s)	26	12
Crown Brand	22	8

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY,
In Square Bottles.
CERTIFICATE.
Dear Sirs,
Having carefully analysed a sample of your Whisky, I am able to certify it is exceptionally free from fusel oil.
I consider it to be a well-matured and wholesome Whisky of excellent quality.
Yours faithfully,
(*Signed*) BERNARD DYER, F. C. S.
Price per doz. quarts. Rs. 29-8.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 289 High Holborn, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP & CO.'S NEW STATIONERY IN BOXES.

	Rs.	a.
"HERALDIC," Thick Tinted Note, 50 Sheets, with Envelopes	1	2
"MEDIÆVAL," Thick Cream Laid, 40 Sheets, with Envelopes	1	0
CHROMATIC Tinted Rep., in a series of Beautiful Colours, 40 sheets, with Envelopes	1	0
CREAM RIPPED PAPER, Albert Size, 40 Sheets, with Envelopes	1	0

FOR BRIEF CORRESPONDENCE.

CHIT PAPER and Envelopes, 48 Sheets, Grey, Granite, or Cream Laid	1	0
CORRESPONDENCE CARDS, 36, with Envelopes	1	0
Do. do. 50 do. do.	1	2
UNION STATIONERY, White or Tinted, 2 quires	1	0

KEMP & CO., LD.,
CUMBALLA HILL AND BYCULLA.

LIQUEURS.

Absinthe.	Crumée de Noyeau.
Aniscttc.	Crême de Moka.
Benedictine.	Curaçao, Assorted.
Chartreuse, Green.	Eau de Vie Dantzick.
Chartreuse, Yellow.	Eau de Vie Noyeaux.
Cherry Brandy.	Kummel.
Cordial Medoc.	Maraschino de Zara.
Crême de Cacao.	Noyeau, Assorted.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.
THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A., Secretary.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882.
CAPITAL, Rupees Five Lacs. Issue at par of Rupees Three Lacs in Debentures of Rupees Five hundred each, ranking *pari passu* as a first charge on all the assets of the Company. Principal payable on Fourteenth September 1898. Interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable on the Thirty-first January and Thirty-first July in each year.
The Debentures are payable to bearer and transferable by delivery.
The Interest is payable at the Agra Bank at Bombay or Agra in accordance with the coupons annexed to the Debentures.
Payment of principal and Interest is also secured by a mortgage and trust deed, dated 14th September 1889 and made between the Company of the one part and John Marshall and Walter Thacker, both of Bombay, of the other part, whereby all the land, buildings, engines, boilers, machinery, plant, stock, debts, effects, chattels and effects, now and during the continuance of the security possessed by the Company, are vested in the said John Marshall and Walter Thacker as trustees for the Debenture-holders, to secure the principal and interest due on the Debentures and whereby full powers are given to such trustees for enforcing and realising the benefit of such securities for the Debenture-holders.
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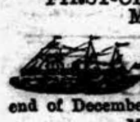

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Bombay, 7th November 1889.

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W. W. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Bombay, 7th November 1889.

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GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, in accordance with the notification in the Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary of 4th November 1889.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY next, the 9th instant, in conformity with the Notification contained in the Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary of yesterday.

W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 5th November 1889.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

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THE undersigned invite offers for the purchase of the entire business of the above Company, or for the purchase of any particular establishment or branch of it. Apply for particulars at the registered office of the Company, No. 47, Rampart Row, Bombay.

P. S. KHAREGAT,
R. E. KOHEYAR,
Liquidators.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (local time) on the 15th November 1889, for the SUPPLY of COUNTRY MANUFACTURED RUM, at several Stations.

Forms of Tenders and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above officer.

H. CLOWES, Lieut.,
For Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Poona, October 11, 1889.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Gunnies (equal in quality to samples which will be shown on application to the Secretaries and Treasurers), for the Company's Factories at Khangaum, Oomrawuttee, Akote and Wudwan, during the ensuing season. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. Tenders to be made in writing to,

GADDUM, BYTHELL AND CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 6th November 1889.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.
DRAFTSMAN.

REQUIRED from 1st January 1890, a Head Draftsman on Rs. 200 per mensem. Apply with copies of certificates to the Agent and Chief Engineer, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, (Engineering Branch).

Applicants must be fully qualified in drawing and estimating.

EDWARD H. HALLUM,
For Agent and Chief Engineer.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LIMITED.

ધી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 17th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 16th November, 1889, at 3 p.m., at the registered office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz.:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 30th June 1889.

2nd. To appoint Directors' in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the year 1889-90 and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Director.
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦
i. e. MULJEE JAITHA & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 2nd to 16th November, 1889, both days inclusive.
Bombay, 1st November, 1889.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

THE following Notification is issued as to the conditions under which CORRESPONDENCE and PARCELS may be SENT between INDIA (including Burma) and the CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITIONARY FORCE:—

FROM INDIA TO THE FIELD.

Mode of addressing correspondence.

Correspondence posted in India for delivery in the Field should be addressed as follows:—

For the force operating from Burma—
A. B.
Regiment, Battery, or Office,
Chin-Lushai Expedition,
Burma Column.

For the force operating from Chittagong—
A. B.
Regiment, Battery, or Office.
Chin-Lushai Expedition,
Lushai Column.

No post-town should be added to the address, and special care should be taken to insert the Regiment or Battery with which the addressee is serving, or the special appointment which he may hold with the force, and to specify the proper column to which he is attached.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

Unregistered letters, post-cards, newspapers, book-packets and parcels (private and service) may be posted in India for delivery in the Field. Full prepayment of postage is compulsory. Delivery will be made through orderlies.

PARCELS.

Parcels will be delivered through the Transport Department. The Post Office will forward parcels from India to the Base Offices at Gangaw (for the Burma Column) and Demagiri (for the Lushai Column), and its responsibility will cease there.

NO REGISTRATION, INSURANCE OR MONEY ORDERS.

Letters cannot be registered, nor can letters or parcels be insured, for despatch from India to the Field. Money orders will not be issued in favour of payees in the Field.

FROM THE FIELD TO INDIA.

What may be sent.

Unregistered letters, post-cards and book-packets may be posted to addressees in India. Prepayment of postage is optional. No registered or insured letters or ordinary or insured parcels will be accepted for despatch.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money orders will be issued on India at Inland rates of commission. Remittances by telegraphic money-orders can also be sent on the ordinary conditions.

FROM ONE FIELD POST OFFICE TO ANOTHER

What may be sent.

Only unregistered letters, post-cards, newspapers and book-packets may be posted at one Field Post Office for delivery from another Field Post Office. Full prepayment of postage is compulsory.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

From India to the Field must be fully prepaid. Service parcels can be sent. From the Field to India need not be stamped. Postage at the prepaid rate will be charged on delivery in India. Service parcels cannot be sent.

From one Field Post Office to another will be delivered free, if properly superscribed and franked. Service parcels cannot be sent.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postage stamps, post-cards and embossed envelopes can be purchased at any Field Post Office.

BASE OFFICES.

The Base Offices at Gangaw and Demagiri will not be Field Post Offices, and all classes of correspondence registered and insured letters and parcels, Value payable articles and money orders may be [illegible] with these offices under the ordinary conditions. Official correspondence and service parcels posted at the Base Offices for the Field must be fully prepaid.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.
Simla, the 7th October, 1889.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT OF AMOUNT OF MONEYS.

Auction Sale of very valuable landed property with the bungalows, dwelling-houses, shops, out-houses, and other buildings, at Clare Road, Byculla, opposite the G. I. P. Railway, Byculla station.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., Mr. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Haji Aboo Ahmed, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee for that purpose under a deed of mortgage, dated the 23rd December, 1888:—

All that leasehold piece or parcel of land situate at Clare Road, Byculla, opposite the G. I. P. Railway, Byculla station, in the island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9,670 square yards, or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of land revenue, under old No. 25, new No. 16,254, old survey No. 676, new survey No. 3 & and bounded on or towards the east by the Sakalia Tank Road, on or towards the west and north by the property called or known as the Huntley Lodge, and on or towards the south by the Clare Road, together with the dwelling-houses, bungalows, range of buildings, shops, houses, and out-houses, cook rooms, stables, and all the other buildings, standing on the said land all which said buildings are assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes, under Ward Nos. 3,799 to 3,808, Street Nos. 22,332, all which were formerly in the occupation of the said Jamshedji Nowroji Cabinet-maker, and his tenants and are now occupied by their tenants, the proprietors of the Hawkins Hotel and by Messrs. Phillips and Company.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made in writing at the office of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, solicitors for the mortgagee at their office, No. 79, Meadows Street, Bombay, or to the undersigned auctioneers at first-floor, National Bank Building.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer.
Bombay, Nov. 8, 1889.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES &c., &c., at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Store Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 18th November, and the following days, at 1 p.m. on each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., consisting of coal-ashes, wooden blocks, iron buckets, tin cans, wooden crates, old furniture, old files, water casks, empty paint tubs, old cast-iron fire bars, cast-iron scoops, bevil bars, cast-iron brake blocks, piston rings, plate-glasses, iron ties and bolts, scrap iron of various kinds, old leather hose, pipes, packing cases, rails, steel scrap, screw-jacks, timber teak scrap, iron and steel tyres, tents, water-metres, and miscellaneous other articles.

The coal ashes are lying in the new Loco Running Shed near the Parel Station.

The materials have been already weighed, and the weighment noted on each lot, and purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within two months, failing which the same will be re-sold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all the lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, November 8, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 8, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the Commissariat Store-keeper General, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 12 noon sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Store, Town Barrack.

A quantity of unserviceable Commissariat stores and Provisions, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB HORSES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the property of different Arab dealers about 25 Arab horses, proceeding to their native country, consisting of racers, chargers, hunters, ponies, galloways, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of household furniture, consisting of dining and drawing room chairs, couches, cupboards, bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, side and writing tables, stove, iron four post bedsteads, baba cots and other sundry articles, &c, the property of A Abercrombie, Esq.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong English-built victoria with a chestnut Arab horse, 14, 3, 8 years old, and a set of brass mounted single harness.
1 handsome bay Waler mare, about 6 years old, about 15-3, the property of Lt.-Col C F Hughes.
1 handsome strong English-built four seated open carriage in very good order.
1 powerful bay Arab, 14-2, goes in saddle and harness.
1 dark bay Waler mare broken to saddle and harness, quite to ride and drive.
1 handsome strong grey Arab horse 14-3, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong pony-cart in very good order.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 6, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood french polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's patent table and hanging kerosine lamps, oleographs and pictures, &c., the property of W. WATKINS, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, November 8, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFOD and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings,
5 „ dhoties.
7 cases prints,
2 „ white handkerchieves,
42 clocks and time pieces.
1 case flower vases, scent bottle, salt-cellars, inkstands, &c.

On account of the underwriters ex s. s. Imperatrix—
H M N 3835—case 150 dozen. Socks, seawater damaged.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Jerbai, widow of Rustomjee Cawasjee Hasotia, consisting of cupboards, chest of drawers, cots, chairs, mattresses, copper and brass pots, glassware, crockery, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome second-hand brougham.
1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 strong second-hand dog-cart.
The property of a gentleman—
1 strong pony-cart, almost new, with movable hood.
1 well bred Pegu mare, 6 years old, height 11-2, handsome, quiet and sound, recently imported.
1 bay Waler mare broken to saddle and harness and quiet.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF valuable landed properties in Shamjee Hussajee Street, and Don Tar-street, without the Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction on their respective premises on the dates here undermentioned, the following valuable properties by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Bai Lahabai, widow of the late Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, and the estate of the said Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the two indentures of mortgage, dated the 29th day of December 1881, and of further charge, dated the 18th day of January 1883.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with 7 godowns built thereon, situate in and facing Shamjee Hussajee street, on the east side thereof, without the Fort of Bombay, and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 6150, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4, and which said land contains by admeasurement 895 square yards or thereabouts and being in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, and is bounded on the east by the public road of Shamjee Hussajee street, on the west by the Duryastan, on the north by the house of Anundrao Dinanath, and on the south by the mosque of the Israel community and the house of Ruttonsey Goculdas, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Lahabai.

On the same day at 5 p.m.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Shamjee Hussajee Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 318½ square yards or thereabouts, and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 6150 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 2, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Shamjee Hussajee street, on or towards the west by the Duryastan, on or towards the south by the house of Ruttonsey Goculdass and on or towards the north by the mosque of the Israel community, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Dossa Morarjee and other tenants.

On SATURDAY the 23rd, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Don Tar-street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 476 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. , and assessed by the Collector of Assessment, under No. , and bounded on the east by the house of Jairazbhai Peerbhoy, on the west by the said Don Tar-Street, on the north by the house of Morarjee Premjee and Curim Nanjee, and on the south by the house of Jairazbhai Peerbhai, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Huskal Babajee and other tenants of the said Lahabhai.

On the same day at 5 p.m.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the east side of Shamjee Hussajee Street, in the sub-district of Mandvi, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 89, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 6441, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the west by the said Shamjee Hussajee Street aforesaid, on or towards the north by the house of Maneckbhai Meeraseo, on or towards the east by sweepers' passage, and on or towards the south by the house of Curmali Sajjee, and which said land contains by admeasurement [illegible] square yards be the same little, more, or less, and which said hereditaments were formerly and are at present occupied by the said Lahabai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, November 8, 1889.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

Sale of vacant ground near the Loni Station (second station to Poona.)

By order of the liquidators of the Anglo-Indian Farming and Building Co., Ld., in Liquidation, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned three plots of vacant ground in one lot at their sale rooms in Medows Street, No. 41, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th day of November, sale to commence at 3 p.m., as follows:—

Three large plots of vacant ground near the Loni Station.

			Survey No.	Pot No.
Lot No. 1 containing 2 acres 19 guntas			[illegible]	[illegible]
„ 2 „	11 „ 21 „		[illegible]	[illegible]
„ 3 „	0 „ 25 „		[illegible]	3

Full particulars and conditions of sale can be had from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, November 8, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 288 of 1889.
Wagjee Corejee
vs.
Premjee Tricumdass
And
Suit No. 289 of 1889.
Wagjee Corejee and Dhunjee Mowjee
vs.
Premjee Tricumdass.

SALE of valuable landed properties situate at Walkeshwur, Wadachi Gadi, and Kazee Syed Street, without the Fort of Bombay.

Notice is hereby given that under the orders of Wagjee Corejee, the plaintiff in the abovenamed suits and pursuant to the terms of the consent decree passed in the above suits, on the 21st day of September, 1889, the immoveable properties mentioned in the said decree, and more particularly described at the foot hereof, will be put up for sale by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., unless previously disposed of by private sale at the respective premises on the respective dates hereinafter mentioned.

At 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 9th December, 1889.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Bhundar Wada, at Wadachi Gadi, bearing the assessment No. 14, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. [illegible], new No. 6159, old survey No. 893, new survey No. [illegible], and bounded on the east by the Shamjee Hussajee street, on the west by the Dungri or Jao de Souza's Street, on the north by the property of Jeewan Callian, and on the south by the property of Lilla Narren.

At 4 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 10th December, 1889.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Bhundar Wada, at Wadachi Gadi, bearing the municipal No. 13, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 535.535, new No. 6156, old survey No. 893, new survey No: 2250, and bounded on the east by the Public Road, on the west by the Public Road, on the north by the Public Road, and on the south by the property of Wagjee Damjee.

At 4 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 11th December 1889.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Kazi Syed Street, bearing assessment No. 31, and registered by the Collector of land revenue under old No. 715, New No. 6409, Old Survey No. 512, and New Survey No. 2563, and bounded on the east by the Cazi Molah (Street) on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Gokuldass Madhowjee, and on the south by the property of Damjee Ibjee.

At 4 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 12th December 1889.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the bungalow and other buildings thereon, situate at Walkeshwar, bearing assessment Nos. 32, 33 and 34, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 54, New No. 11287, old survey No. 18, new survey No. 7287, old No. 58, new No. 11288, old survey No. 19, new survey No. 7287, old No. 58 new survey No. 11289 and old survey Nos 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, new survey No 7287, old No 60, new No 11290, old survey No. 21 new survey No. 7287, and old No. 61, new No. 11291, old survey No. 1-29 and new survey No 7287, and bounded on [illegible] by the Government land, on the west by the [illegible] Road, on the north by the property of [illegible] Public [illegible] and on or towards the south by the property of Rawjee, [illegible] Nanabhoy.

At 4 p.m. [illegible] FRIDAY, the 13th December, 1889.

LOT No. 5.

All that piece or [illegible] of land or ground, together with the messuage, [illegible] or dwelling house [illegible] thereon, situate in New B[illegible] Wada street [illegible] Gadi bearing the assessment [illegible] Collector of Land Revenue [illegible] 6183, old survey No. 811, new survey [illegible] on the east and west by the [illegible] by the house of Dunjee Naranjee, and [illegible] house of Premjee Tricumdass.

For further particulars and conditions [illegible]

MEHRJEE, JOH[illegible]
Bombay, November 8, 1889.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, [illegible]

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKE, Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co., Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co., London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application
TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.

THE "BLANDY" BRANDS.
DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.

MADEIRAS—From the celebrated "Blandy Stock." 8 qualities, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per dozen quarts.
PORTS—From Hooper Brothers, Oporto. 4 qualities, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaziela E. Yriarte, Cadiz. 6 qualities, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per dozen quarts.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Rheims. 4 qualities, from Rs. 42 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A. Leon Aine, Bordeaux. 3 qualities, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 22 per dozen quarts.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingin-am-Rhein. 2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 19 to Rs. 22 per doz. qts. 2 „ (Sparkling), from Rs. 37 to Rs. 48 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder and Co., Leith 2 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 26 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness, 3 qualities, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.

Detailed List of Prices and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
Sole Agents for the Presidency.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK

DISINFECTANTS

(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1885.
PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATION
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRALTY
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 6; interleaved, Rs. 8.

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BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	967½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai	80,000	$125	All		285
National Bank	37,330	250	125	5 do.	175

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,17
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	710
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Bucel's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 18	105
Bombay Cotton Press	100	2	125	Rs. 20	132½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	415
East India Press Co.	0	1,990	1,000	Rs. 130	1,120
English Press & Mfg.	400	250	..		280
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,460
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	370xd
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,400	250	250	Rs. 25	212½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 50	422½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 45	525
New Indian Press	5,000	125	125	Rs. 11	90xd
New P. of W. Press	600	500	All	Rs. 40	3·0
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	509	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	470
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	595xd
Khamgaum Manfg. Co	400		250		250nl

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000		1300
Albert Edward Mills		0	500	R	375
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	2	88
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	300
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	..	—
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	555
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	150
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	500	Rs. 25	440
Bombay National Mfg. Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000		630
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	730
Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 50	1,160xd
City of Bombay Mf'g. Ld	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,017½
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	690
Connaught Mills Ld.	840	0	500	Rs. 1	645
Coorla S. & W. Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	510
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	500	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	515
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	9.0
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 20	692½
ramjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	545exd
Gordon S. & Mf'g. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	130
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000	...	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co.	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	870
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500		675
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	575	500	Rs. 37	725nom
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	0Rs. 20	710
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	0Rs. 50	960xd
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,300	500	500	Rs. 2	530
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	302½
James Greaves Mill	1,320	500	500	Rs. 2	700
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	500			10
Increased	1,483	25	2	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.		900	1,000		785
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	920
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	615
Khatow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	610
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	00	1,000	Rs. 40	895
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	161
Madras United S.	500½		1,000	Rs. 100	1,950
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	6,000	250	250	Rs. 5	127½
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,625
Maneckjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,170
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	100	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	710
National S. & W. Co	600	1,000			250
Oriental S & W. Co.	5,720		625	Rs. 12½	390xd
People of India S.	1,000	50	250	Rs.	60
Presidency Mills Co.	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,070
Prince of Wales S.	3,180		125		30
Queen S. & W. Co.	790	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	810
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Sassoon S.& W.Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,050
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500		500
Sholapore S.& W.Co		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,300
Soonderdas S. & W	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 32	1,410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	290
Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.	4,000	500	500		360
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	785
Sun Mills Ld	1,300	250	250		280
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	405
Veeramgaum S.& Mfg	800	500	500		
Venishunker Luxmishunker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.	900	500		Rs. 20	500
Western India S.	1,200	1,000	..	Rs. 2	535

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent.	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	1420

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	850
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	950
Prince of Wales	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	p.ct	200 / 152
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	144
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	600
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	630
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	87
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,550
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	63	375	Rs.	890
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	300
Cooper, Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs.	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	162½
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	12,000	25	25		5½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	365
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	70
Napier Foundry	500	100	100	...	6 nl
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	360
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	99
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	85
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,300
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	125	Nil.	35
M Mody & Co					48
Bhowanugger City P. & M. Co., Ld.	550	250	250	Rs. 15	250

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-10-9
Carolas	240
Mexican Dollars	226 8
Five-Franc Pieces	231
Bar Silver, 17½ be terness	106-9
Gold Leaf	23-6
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	23-3-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	23-2
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	23-2
Pekin do.	22-15-6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	99¼
Four-and-a-half per cent	102¾
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	104½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	
City of Paris Loan	228
Port Trust Bonds	96¼

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight.	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do do.	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4½d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do.	1s. 4 17-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4 21-32d.
Do. Documents	3 Do do.	1s. 4 9-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4 11-16d.
France	3 Do do.	74½
Do.	6 Do. do.	175½
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days do.	99¾
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do.	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	224

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 6th November, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·914
Temperature of the Air	79·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·1
Dew Point	70·7
Relative humidity of Air	·758
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day)	86·4
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	71·8
General Directions of Wind.*	NNE, ENE, NW, NNW, N, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	226

*From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Arrival of H. E. the Governor, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, and Sir Asman Jah.

Moonlight Band, Yacht Club, 9 o'clock.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Elektra (s) and Imperator (s), from Trieste; and Inchmarlo (s), Glasgow.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Thames (s), for China, &c.; and Calder (s), Persian Gulf.

FAIR.—The annual Shaik Maistry fair will be held this evening at Matoonga.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Elektra entered yesterday and the s. s. Barawa left the dock on Wednesday.

BOMBAY SOROSIS CLUB.—The usual fortnightly meeting, which was to take place to-morrow, has been postponed for a week.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per extra s. s. Bisagno will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Indrani entered and the s. s. Beresford left the dock on Wednesday; and the s. s. Thames left yesterday.

THEFT OF A WRISTLET.—Luxmon Gopal, a Marattah was convicted by Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, of stealing a silver wristlet from a neighbour's child, and was sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AT KALBADEVIE.—Lalla Govind, a shoe-maker, residing at Kalbadevie Road, reports that his nephew named Purboo Canjee, aged 18 years, had stolen on the 4th instant four gold buttons with chain attached, valued at Rs. 122, and absconded.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Michael Gostav, a Portuguese, residing at Kolbat Road, reports the theft of Rs. 178 in currency notes and cash from a box, the lock of which had been forced open during his absence from home on Wednesday last.

A DISHONEST COOLY.—Kundoo Balla, residing at Worlee, reports that he entrusted a cooly on Wednesday with 20 yards of cloth, a hooka, 8 lbs. of cotton-thread, and a few pieces of plank, valued at Rs. 6-4, to be conveyed to the Byculla Railway station, that the cooly absconded with the same.

A JUVENILE PICK-POCKET.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Hindoo lad, aged 14 years, named Nagoo Sayana, was charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan, with attempting to steal a purse containing 7 annas and 6 pies, and a penknife from the pocket of Ragoobir Doorga, a Purdusee, on Tuesday night last, while passing along Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, Camateepoora. The accused was arrested while in the act of removing the purse from the pocket of the complainant. Nagoo Sayana was convicted, and ordered to be sent to the Yerrowda Reformatory.

MOONLIGHT BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel Collingwood and the Officers of the 2nd Gloster Regiment, their band will play (by moonlight) the following programme of music at the Yacht Club, this evening, commencing at 9 o'clock.

Overture	Sutti in Machera	Pedrotti.
Valse	Gypsies	Crowe.
Selection	Reminiscences of Offenbach	Winterbottom.
Valse	Estudiantina	Waldteufel.
Selection	Sonnambula	Bellini.
Galop	Flick and Flock	Hertel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A NEGLIGENT CART-DRIVER LENIENTLY PUNISHED.—Dugdoo Davejee, a cart-driver, was yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan, with driving his cart in a rash and negligent manner on the 12th ultimo at Clark Road, and thereby causing the death of a boy, aged 3 years, named Gopal Baghoo. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution. The circumstances of this case have already appeared in these columns, the evidence adduced was similar to that before the Coroner. Dugdoo Davejee, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted and fined Rs. 50, with the alternative of one month's simple imprisonment.

DRINK AN EXCUSE FOR CRIME.—On Wednesday morning, Raghee, a woman, having locked the door of her room, went to her work as usual. On her return home in the afternoon, she found the door open, and a quantity of brass and copper pots gone. The thief appeared to be Krishna Mahadoo, a lodger in an adjacent room, who, watching his opportunity, opened the door, and stole the complainant's property. He was placed before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday on a charge of house-trespass and theft, and being convicted, pleaded that he was drunk at the time, and, did not know what he was doing. His Worship sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for six weeks.

A DAY-LIGHT BURGLAR.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Mahadeo Gungadin was charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan, with having on the 3rd instant, committed house-trespass by entering the dwelling-house of Sewdoolari Sewpurson at Bapty Road, through a passage made by himself. The accused forced open the door of the complainant's room about noon on the date in question and entered it, when he was observed by some of the other tenants, who raised an alarm. The accused was pursued, when he jumped out of a window on to the roof of an adjoining house, and thence on to the road. He was then arrested, and handed over to the police. Mahadeo Gungadin was convicted, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S PROPERTY.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Sulleman Hajee, known to the police as a bad character, was charged with the theft of a table-knife, belonging to the P. and O. Company. On Wednesday evening last, a native policeman, who had been placed on special duty at the Prince's Dock to watch the accused and other bad characters, saw the accused come down from a P. and O. steamer in the Dock. He was observed arranging his trousers in a suspicious way, and the policeman, on following him, saw him enter the Victoria Dock and conceal the knife near the railing. The accused attempted to run away, but was pursued and arrested. A Port Trust sepoy and the accused were taken to the place, where the concealed knife was recovered. Mr. Oliver Wheeler, stock-taker of the P. and O. Company, identified the knife by the company's mark upon it. Inspector Lee Smith, at whose instance the charge was brought, informed the Magistrate that the proper complainant could not attend, as the steamer from which the knife had been stolen sailed yesterday morning. There was a previous conviction against the accused, and he was now sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months.

MEDITATIONS IN A MOSQUE.—Syed Ebrahim, a young Mahomedan, being piously inclined, went into the Jakaria's Mosque to say his morning prayers yesterday. Being a poor man, he entered the mosque bare-footed—a fact which an intelligent native policeman on duty there noticed specially. It was the time for morning prayers, and among other "followers of the Faithful" who went to the mosque was Rahimtoola Salay Mahomed, a Memon merchant, who put his shoes by the side of a wall before performing his ablutions in the mosque tank, and saying his prayers. Soon afterwards the policeman on duty at the mosque, who unlike the generality of native policemen kept his eyes open, saw Syed Ebrahim return from prayers with a pair of shoes in his hand. He put them on his feet, but was arrested. Rahimtoola Salay Mahomed came up to the spot at that moment, and claimed the shoes as his property. Syed Ebrahim, when placed before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, said he was drunk when he went into the mosque and unconsciously removed the complainant's shoes. There was a previous conviction put in evidence against him, when he expressed a wish to be sent out of the country. He was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for nine months.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Some occupations tend to the development of certain diseases, and those who toil as miners are peculiarly liable to rheumatism, lumbago, and other allid complaints. In the goldfield and copper mines Holloway's remedies have been largely patronized by the workers to their very great advantage, and they can be confidently recommended as invaluable remedies for inward congestions, spasms and cramps in the bowels, and all those conditions of the lungs and liver to which those who work underground or in impure atmospheres are so peculiarly liable. For cuts, bruises, sprains and stiffened joints, the action of Holloway's Ointment is eminently healing and soothing, and a supply should always be at hand in case of need.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 6.

Holland, Capt, Bo, R H A, on duty from Kirkee.
Macquoid, Lieut, Bengal 3rd Infy. on duty, from Hingoli.

NOVEMBER 7.

Bannard, Capt, Bo, R A. on leave, from Kirkee.
Godfrey, Lieut, Bo, Political Dept, on duty, from Palampur.
Drew, Lieut, Bengal, 29th P I, on leave, from Peshawar.
Hide, Dy Surgn-Genl, Medical Staff, on leave, from Poona.
Morse, Surgn, Ms, Medical Staff, on duty, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER, 7.

Holland, Capt, Bo, R H A, on duty, to Kirkee.
Smyth, Major, Bo, R A, on duty, to Kirkee.
Goodfellow, Major-Genl, Bo, R E, on duty, to Belgaum.
Paull, Major, Bo, Lanc Fus, on duty, to Ahmednagar
Birlean, Lt-Col, Bengal, R E, on furlough, to Australia.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

Bombay, November 8th, 1889.

1. The proficiency class will meet at Head-quarters this evening at 6-30.

2. The order for the gun drill parade at Middle-Ground Fort on Saturday next is hereby cancelled.

3. On Saturday, the 9th inst., the Battery will parade at the Saluting Battery at 2 p.m. punctually, (not at 7 a. m., as previously notified), to fire a salute of 31 guns on the landing of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor. Dress:—Uniform and helmets with ball, badge and chin-chain.

4. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Battery from the 6th inst.:—No. 146 Gunner Albert Frederick Weston.

5 The leave of absence granted to No. 79. Gunner M. MacMillan is extended to the 31st March 1890.

By Order,
L. PENNY, Second Lieut.
Acting Adjutant, Bo. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding. Bo Vol R Corps.
Bombay, 8th November, 1889.

1. The Corps will parade as strong as possible on Saturday next, the 9th Instant, on the Oval opposite the High Court. at 12.30 p.m., to furnish a Guard-of-Honour and assist in lining the streets on the arrival of H. R. H. Prince Edward of Wales. Dress, Red, helmets, Arms and accoutrements. All members of the Corps are requested to attend.

2. A Guard of Honor consisting of 100 Rank and File with the Band will parade in front of the Secretariat at 1-30 o'clock. Capt. Place, Lieuts F W English and J P Cornforth will be the officers for the Guard.

3. There will be no Commanding Officer's Parade. (Drill) on the 9th Instant.

4. The Range at Coorla is now available daily for class-firing as well as practice. Recruits are requested to do their class-firing before Christmas.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

5. The Bombay Light Horse will furnish an escort for H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor on the 9th instant. The escort will assemble at the Queen's Statue Esplanade at 1 p.m. punctually.

By Order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain
and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Nov. 7.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.—The following appointment is made:—

To be Second Lieutenant—Lance-Sergeant John Henry Furneaux.

The undermentioned officers of the Medical Staff are brought on the strength of the British Forces in the Bombay Command:—

Surgeon-Major W D Wilson; Surgeon J C Culling.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

Lieutenant F W Wodehouse, S C.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Captain C A Kemball. S C, two days (without pay), on urgent private affairs.

Lieutenant C J Mellis, SC, three months, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant R P Colomb, S C, two months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the Service, with effect from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieut-Colonel R Hennell, D S O, Infantry,

The services of Surgeon L F Childe, MB, Indian Medical Service, are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

Major-General C T Haig, R E, Lieutenant S M Edwardes, S C.

The undermentioned officers and Warrant officer have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Captain L L Fenton, S C, twenty-five days, private affairs.

Major E C Kellie, S C, two months, medical certificate.

Sub-Conductor T Davey, Ordnance Department, two months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned Medical officer has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the Service, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Brigade-Surgeon E Sexton, M D.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to make the following appointment during the absence of Mr F S P Lely, C S, on privilege leave, or till further orders:—

Major J M Hunter to act as Political Agent, Kathiawar.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant J G Westropp to act as Second-in-Command Kolhapur Infantry, and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, during the absence of Captain J W Wray, or pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to make the following transfers of Second Class Subordinate Judges, with effect from such date as Rao Saheb Lalubhai Pranvalabh Parekh, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Dholka, reverts to the Political Department as British Girassias Agent:—

Rao Saheb Gokuldas Vithaldas Saraya from Murbad to Dholka, at his own request.

Rao Saheb Maneklal Gordhandas Gunderia from Ratnagiri to Murbad, at his own request.

Major F D Newnham-Smith is reappointed to be Cantonment Magistrate of Poona and Kirkee, with effect from the date of his taking charge of the office.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders:—

Mr. T S Hamilton, on being relieved by Mr J W Walker at Ahmednagar, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri.

Mr W H Horsley to act as Judge and Sessions-Judge of Shikarpur.

Mr J D S FitzMaurice, on being relieved by Mr S Hammick at Surat, to act as Assistant Judge in the Surat District for the Broach Collectorate.

Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, C S., is appointed, on being relieved by Mr W H Horsley, to do duty as Assistant Judge and Sessions-Judge at Shikarpur, pending further orders.

Mr D Macdonald, substantive pro tem Police Probationer, Thana, is appointed to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Karachi District pending further orders.

The Magisterial powers conferred on Mr Ganesh Bhivrao Mundle, Special Magistrate of the Second Class within the limits of the Poona City Municipality, and the Poona Suburban Municipality, are withdrawn at his own request.

The ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the First Class conferred on Lieutenant S H Godfrey, Acting Assistant Political Superintendent, Palanpur, within the limits of the military cantonment of Deesa, are hereby withdrawn.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Dalput Panjan of Kambar in the Shikarpur District, Sind, having been convicted of an offence under Sections 419 and 511 of the Indian Penal Code, and Madhav Jawhar having been convicted of an offence under Sections 419, 511 and 109 of the said Code, are hereby declared ineligible to serve Government in any capacity.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Rao Bahadur Nilkant Bhagvant Mule to be Huzur Deputy-Collector Satara.

Rao Bahadur Sitaram Damodar to be Daftardar to the Collector, Khandesh.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from November 1st:—

Mr J F Fleet, CS, CIE, to be Senior Collector vice Mr W B Mulock, retired.

Mr W Allen, CS, to be Junior Collector, vice Mr Fleet, promoted.

Mr. C B, Winchester, CS, to be First Assistant Collector, vice Mr Allen, promoted.

Mr Lakshman Gopal Deshmukh, CS, to be Second Assistant Collector, vice Mr Winchester, promoted.

Mr J R Middleton, CS, to be Collector, District Magistrate, and District Registrar, Nasik, vice Mr Mulock, retired.

Mr A W Crawley-Boevey, CS, to be Collector, District Magistrate, District Registrar, and Political Agent, Dharwar, vice Mr Middleton.

Mr J F Muir, C S to be Collector, District Magistrate, and District Registrar, Belgaum, vice Mr Crawley-Boevey.

Mr W Porteous, C S, to be Collector, District Magistrate, District Registrar, and Political Agent, Thana, vice Mr Muir.

Mr W Allen, C S., to be Collector, District Magistrate, and District Registrar, Kaira, and Political Agent, Cambay, vice Mr Porteous, but to continue to do duty as Collector and Magistrate of the district of Broach, and District Registrar, Broach, pending further orders.

Mr W D Wilkins, Assistant Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

Sidramgauda bin Mayapgauda, Revenue and Police Patil of Mauze Savargali, taluka Khanapur in the Belgaum Collectorate, having been dismissed from office on account of grave misconduct, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

Government Notification, 1889, appointing Mr. H E Watson, Deputy-Commissioner, Thar and Parkar, to act as Collector and District Magistrate of the district of Hyderabad, and District Registrar, Hyderabad, during the absence of Colonel E W Trevor on privilege leave, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officers passed the higher Standard Departmental Examination on the 19th ultimo:—

Passed with credit. Mr G S Curtis, C S. Passed. Mr A M T Jackson; C S, Mr J Sleden, C S; Mr W H Lucas, C S; Mr S R Arthur, C S.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr T M Cotgrave on his return to duty to act as Deputy-Collector of Salt Revenue, pending further orders. On his relief by Mr Cotgrave, Mr H L Wright will revert to his substantive appointment in the Customs Department. Mr R P Barrow, CS, has been allowed by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave. Mr T M Cotgrave, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for one month.

The undermentioned officer passed the prescribed examination in Accounts on the 18th ultimo:—Mr J DeSouza, acting Head Accountant, Shikarpur

The undermentioned officers passed the special Lower Standard Departmental Examination on the 17th ultimo:

Passed with Credit. Mr Ramchundra Dinkar Joshi, Clerk, Commissioner, S D's Office, Mr Shivram Gangadhar Mandlik, B A 2nd Karkun, Bassein Mamlatdhar's Kacheri, Thana, Mr Ramchundra Purshotam Guruji, Clerk, Collector's Office Satara, Mr Rawji Dinkar Velankar, Chitnis to the Collector of Kolaba.

Mr Vishnu Keshav Deshmukh, Karkun, Collector's Office, Satara.

Passed. Mr Narayan Bhau Garud, Clerk, Accounts Office, Nasik. Mr Trimbak Govind Humnabadkar, Clerk Huzur Account Office, Sholapur. Mr Purshotam Gungadhar Karve, Head Karkun Khed Mamlatdar's Kacheri Poona. Mr Baburao Yeshvant Nerurkar, LCE, Karkun, Alibag Mamlatdar's Office Kolaba; Mr Lakshman Shamrao Deshmane, Clerk, Collector's correspondence Office, Khandesh, Mr Sayaji Shivaji Poredi, Clerk Commissioner S D's Office, Mr Dalpatram Bapuram, Clerk Collector's correspondence Office, Broach. Mr Narayan Vishvanath Nene, Head Karkun, Maval Mamlatdar's Office, Poona; Mr Govind Dhonddeo Patankar, Clerk, Collector's Account Office, Poona; Mr Gopal Dhondeo Nigudkar, Shirastedar to the District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba; Mr Kalianrai Govindrai, Karkun Surat Collector's Office; Mr Maneckial Vrijbhukandas, Clerk Collector's Accounts Office, Kaira; Mr Krishnaji Hanmant, Clerk Collector's Account Office, Belgaum.

The above names are arranged in the order of merit.

Messrs Krishnaji Vishnu Joshi, L C E., Clerk to the Superintendent of Police, Satara: Raghvendra Rango Bableshvar, Stamp Karkun, Bijapur Collector's Office and Sakharam A'nant Bhide, Head Karkun, Mamlatdar Office, Akola, Ahmednagar, also passed the special Lower Standard Departmental Examination in October 1889

The undermentioned gentlemen passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on the 18th ultimo:—

Passed with Credit.—Mr Haribhai Gopalji Desai, BA, Shirastidar to the District Deputy Collector, Surat.

Passed.—Mr Bhagvantrai Lallubhai, Deputy Chitnis to the Collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr Jagannath Vithal Dhond, Registry Clerk, Ratnagiri Collector's Office.

Mr Lallubhai Kalianji, Head Karkun, Gogha Mamlatdar's Kacheri, Ahmedabad.

Mr Abdul Karim Khan, Dharwar District.

Mr Nagappa Shidappa Jamdade, Political Clerk Satara.

Mr Ramkrishna Timappa Gundelkar, Deputy Chitnis, Collector's Office, Kanara.

Mr Sakharam Hari Tagare, Mahalkari, Malcolm Peth, Satara District.

Mr Narayan Narsinha Bhandarkar, B A, acting Aval Karkun, Karwar Mamlatdar's Kacheri.

Mr Tanmanshankar Ratanshankar Trivedi, BA, Jamabandi Karkun, Mandvi Mamlatdar's Kacheri, Surat.

The names are arranged in the order of merit.

The special leave of absence on urgent private affairs for six months granted to Mr J Pollen, C S, LL D, has been commuted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to furlough for nine months.

Mr G B Reid, C S, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr H F Silcock, C S, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr F L Charles, C S, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for twelve months.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Nugent, CS, Chief Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, General and Separate Departments, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-eight days from 7th December 1889, or such later date as he may avail himself thereof.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Rao Saheb Keshav Nimu Gaisas, Mamlatdar and First Class Magistrate, Panvel, to do duty as Mamlatdar and First Class Magistrate at Mangaon during the absence of Rao Saheb Krishnaji Pandurang Joshi on privilege leave for one month commencing from 2nd October 1889.

Mr Raoji Ramchandra Bendre, Head Karkun, to act as Mamlatdar of Panvel during the employment of Rao Saheb Keshav Ghaisas at Mangaon.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 7th Nov. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	7	7	15	...	22
Suez	7	6	28	1	23

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 7th Nov. 1889.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	20	...	4
" Kurrachee	...	11	...	4
" Madras	...	24	...	5

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 6.

10 p.m.	76·3

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

6 a.m.	72·8
10 a.m.	78·5
2 p.m.	82·2
4 p.m.	81·5

"COCA" CHAMPAGNE.—A superior quality Champagne combined with the sustaining properties of Coca Leaves. A delightfully exhilarating nervine tonic. Excellent for Voyageurs. Bottles Rs. 50 per case of dozen. Half Bottles Rs. 55 per case of 2 dozen. Sole Agents, PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, Nov. 7.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and — that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and a thached or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and west temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 A. M. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Wind. Direction.	Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 16th May to date.	Variation, 16th May to date.
Delhi	30·025	+ ·006	— ·003	W	4	58·2	86·1	55·1	—3·1	37	...	...	...	...
Agra	29·982	— ·056	— ·055	N W	4	63·3	87·1	51·4	—6·7	42	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	29·961	— ·056	— ·060	W	5	66·6	85·5	54·1	—3·9	39	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	29·976	— ·053	— ·043	S W	3	63·8	88·9	58·4	—1·0	39	...	...	...	—0·02
Jacobabad	29·930	— ·094	— ·074	Calm	1	56·5	89·0	46·1	—6·7	55	...	...	...	...
Karachi	29·986	— ·055	— ·019	W	7	68·9	85·6	63·0	—0·7	74	...	...	...	...
Ajmere	30·082	— ·037	— ·021	Calm	1	52·3	86·7	45·8	—6·0	60	...	...	...	...
Deesa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neemuch	30·041	— ·048	...	Calm	...	71·6	87·3	51·4	—4·9	9	...	...	...	—0·04
Indore	30·064	— ·041	+ ·021	Calm	1	64·3	84·1	47·2	—9·5	40	...	...	...	—0·07
Saugor	30·015	— ·033	— ·049	S	3	65·3	83·6	51·8	—6·0	40	...	...	...	—0·06
Jubbulpore	30·091	— ·039	+ ·014	S E	1	57·0	83·0	46·4	—9·2	76	...	...	...	—0·04
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandwa	30·059	— ·035	+ ·033	Calm	2	63·8	88·2	48·1	—11·4	48	...	...	...	—0·60
Raipur	30·004	— ·030	+ ·002	WN W	2	64·6	83·4	57·2	—6·6	55	...	...	...	—0·40
Nagpur	30·025	— ·030	+ ·011	N	4	68·7	84·2	55·3	—8·1	52	...	...	...	—0·32
Amraoti	30·031	— ·028	+ ·010	E N E	3	64·4	86·1	55·9	—7·2	54	...	...	...	—0·19
Akola	30·072	— ·013	+ ·045	Calm	3	61·4	87·0	49·1	—11·8	63	...	...	...	—0·26
Surat	30·029	— ·008	+ ·059	E S E	F	70·9	91·1	62·0	—2·7	71	1	...	...	—0·08a
Malegaon	30·055	— ·024	+ ·032	Calm	4	69·9	89·4	53·5	—6·7	40	...	...	...	—0·30
Bombay	30·006	— ·004	+ ·054	E N E	10	74·4	86·4	71·9	—2·5	78	...	...	...	—0·47
Poona	30·073	— ·011	+ ·054	Calm	4	67·2	87·5	57·9	—5·4	71	...	...	...	—0·43
Sholapur	30·057	...	+ ·053	E S E	6	67·7	88·7	56·1	—9·3	51	...	...	...	—0·60
Ratnagiri	29·995	+ ·009	+ ·077	E	3	78·8	92·9	67·9	—3·8	70	...	...	...	—0·63a
Belgaum	30·016	— ·008	+ ·052	Calm	2	69·6	84·3	59·9	—3·8	73	...	...	...	—1·33a
Goa	30·032	...	...	E	6	79·0	88·0	77·0	...	95	...	...	...	...
Karwar	29·991	— ·008	+ ·063	N E	2	73·1	87·3	70·2	—1·8	92	...	...	...	—1·99a
Mangalore	30·009	— ·004	+ ·072	N	3	81·0	85·8	74·9	+0·4	76	2	...	...	—1·87
Calicut	29·991	— ·014	+ ·056	N N W	4	81·2	88·3	75·6	...	77	5	...	...	—3·31a
Cochin	29·992	— ·020	+ ·059	Calm	M	79·4	86·3	74·1	—0·4	87	...	0·30	4·30	+1·23
Bangalore	30·018	— ·041	+ ·029	E	1	69·6	81·8	63·4	—1·0	79	3	...	...	—1·73a
Secunderabad	29·963	— ·093	— ·036	WN W	3	69·5	85·7	57·5	—7·9	51	...	...	...	—1·21
Masulipatam	29·949	— ·049	+ ·001	N N E	1	74·3	87·6	67·1	—7·2	72	1	...	0·17	—4·22a
Bellary	30·019	— ·013	+ ·060	Calm	3	77·0	89·0	64·9	—3·4	50	...	...	...	—1·10
Cuddapah	29·987	— ·026	...	S E	...	76·3	90·1	70·2	...	75	...	...	...	—1·74
Madras	29·952	— ·039	— ·013	N W	6	82·3	89·8	76·2	+2·1	76	6	...	0·12	—5·29
Coimbatore	29·999	— ·013	+ ·033	E N E	2	74·5	83·7	70·6	+0·1	86	7	...	0·08	—1·03a
Trichinopoly	29·983	— ·035	+ 0·44	E N E	2	81·3	91·6	72·3	—1·0	78	3	...	...	—1·92a
Negapatam	29·954	— ·044	+ 0·28	W	4	79·4	89·0	75·8	+1·2	87	7	...	0·72	—4·94a
Colombo	29·997	+ ·009	+ ·043	N W	4	79·0	87·0	75·0	...	82	10	0·06	2·30	—0·70a

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L= Light, M= Moderate, F= Fresh, S= Strong, H= Heavy.
a Fine weather with passing clouds.

SUMMARY.—With the exception of a slight local rise, at Ratnagiri, the barometer has fallen all over the country. The fall has been rapid at Secunderabad and Jacobabad, brisk at Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Karachi, and Masulipatam, and moderate in all other districts. The distribution of pressure shows that the barometer is very high in Rajputana, Central India, at several inland stations to the northwards of lat. 16°, and very low in the Indus Valley, and also on the Coromandel Coast. The conformation of the isobars indicates the existence of a barometric depression off the Coromandel Coast. Pressure is below the normal in the North-West Provinces, Sind, Rajputana and also locally at Saugor, Secunderabad, and Madras, but above it everywhere else. Calm is reported from Jacobabad Ajmere, Neemuch, Indore, Khandwa, Akola, Malegaon Poona, Belgaum, Cochin, and Bellary. Wind directions are normal at Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Masulipatam, Bangalore, Karwar, Goa. Ratnagiri Karachi, and Agra, but appear to be very unusual everywhere else. The wind velocity of the past 24 hours has been nearly average at Agra, Karachi, Saugor, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Malegaon, Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Bellary, and Madras, but has been less than the average at other stations. The anemometric observations taken this morning at 8 A.M. show that wind velocity has a slight tendency to increase at Nagpur, Ratnagiri, Calicut, Madras, and Negapatam. The maximum temperature is about 3° above the average in the Bombay Presidency, Mysore, and locally at Jhansi, and about 4° in the Madras Presidency; but at other stations the variations are generally unimportant. The highest maxima are 93° at Ratnagiri, 92° at Trichinopoly, 91° at Surat, 90° at Madras and Cuddapah, and below 90° at other stations. The night temperature is unusually low all over the country, except in the extreme south of the Peninsula, Mysore, and on the Malabar Coast. The changes in the mean temperature of the day have been small everywhere, except at Masulipatam and Jhansi, where there has been a fall of 4°. Humidity appears to be decreasing at the majority of the reporting stations, and skies continue cloudy in the extreme south of the Peninsula, Mysore, and on the Malabar Coast. Cochin has received 3 cents of rain, but none has fallen at any other station. The weather off the Coromandel Coast and in Southern India generally is somewhat unsettled, but in all other districts it continues to be fine and clear.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Inchmarlo, 1,923 tons, Captain J W Rae, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr C C McMillan, Mr W H Cavendish, Mr W R Flavin, Mr A Whitehall, Mr James Nisine, and Mr Harold Martin.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Elektra 2,098 tons, Captain A Lussich, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Trieste with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Trieste:—Pastor Renes and Miss Ostergreen. From Suez:—Mr Roberto Lereo, and Mr Umberto de la Pierre. From Aden—Mr Gutmann, and 27 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Thames, 2,101 tons, Captain, W A Seaton, sailed yesterday for Colombo and China with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Mr Doolan, Mr William Smith, Mr C B Hunter, Mr P Naylor, Mr. K. R. Woonwalla Mr C E Guzdic, Mrs Brown. For Calcutta—Sergt-Major and Mrs J B Gaffney, and Mr Andrew Williams. For Adelaide—Mr Cambay Gordon, Mr and Mrs Bruen and infants and Miss Bruen. For Hongkong—Mr Maneckjee P Talati, Mr K F Dalal, and Mr Cawasjee Master Rustom. For Sydney—Mr George Tomkinson, Mr J Poole, and Colonel and Mrs E Godfrey. For Melbourne—Mr Charles Shrewsbury, Miss E Smitt, Miss Jennings, and Lieut-Colonel F Borlean, RE. For Singapore—Mr and Mrs Pealt. For Yokohama—Mr L Mangalusa.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. King Arthur	1047	F. J. Raffin.	C	B and I P S N Co.
" Clio	1779	Rean	F	F Muir & Co
" Indrani	2337	Burkill	K	K Nixon & Co
" Kerbella	1937	Templeton	M	Mackenzie & Co
" Labourdonnais	1274	Sh..let	O	M Maritimes & Co.
" Tanjore	1401	Raffin	Q	H Cassum

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Manilla	[illegible]	Craciani	3	F Bazzoni
" Bisagno	[illegible]	Valle	4	F Bazzoni
" Venetia	1689	Hasell wood	5	P & O Co
" Kapurthala	671	Turner	6	M Mackenzie & Co
" Elektra	2098	Lussich	8	A-H Lloyds & Co
" M Teresa	2011	Deperis	9	A-H Lloyds & Co
Ship Valiant	1589	Douglas	10	H A H Hassum

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
7	Elektra (s)	Lussich	Trieste, Oct 10
	Inchmarlo (s)	Rae	Glasgow, Oct 7
	Imperator (s)	Bechtinger	Trieste

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
7	Thames (s)	Seaton	China, &c
	Calder (s)	Fairweather	Persian Gulf

The steamer Elektra entered for loading yesterday for China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
2 City of Bombay s ... McNeill ... Liverpool, Sept 28.
3 Bhundara s ... Blake ... Chittagong, Nov 1

DEPARTURES.

Nov 1—A steamer (numbers undistinguishable) and steamer Uraa.
Nov 2—Steamers Tibre and Peshwa.
Nov 3—Steamer Nerbudda and Barque Queen Mab.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
4 Chindwara s ... Bombay
Nevasa s ... Calcutta

DEPARTURE.

Nov.
2 Clan Matheson s ... London
Lock Stive s ... Marseilles
India s ... Calcutta.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents Treacher and Co., Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 7.

FOR LONDON.

Indrani s—85 cwts gum, T Khetsee; 114 cwts gum, D Ghugunlal; 12 bales hides, Jan Mahomed Lallji; 69 cwts horns, W and A Graham and Co; 80 cwts gum, N Khetsee and Co; 165 cwts Indian bones, Robertson Brothers and Co.

Assam s—1 chest opium, David Sassoon and Co; 14 cwts ivory, T Topan.

FOR HULL.

Clio s—637 cwts bone-meal, R Cader.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kt of St George s—12,160 cwts poppyseed and 2,396 cwts groundnut, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Labourdonnais s—100 bales hemp, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Idar s—3,001 cwts rapeseed E Spinner and Co; 3,001¼ cwts rapeseed, and 1,43½ cwts mustard seed, A Blaschock and Co; 200 bales hemp, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, Ld; 3,001 cwts rapeseed, and 2,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 3,900 cwts rapeseed, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 492 cwts wheat, Nepoo Nousee; 100 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 100 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Maria Teresa s—100 bales cotton, Dymes and Co; 220 cwts teak, Alex McKenzie.

FOR HONGKONG.

Venetia s—110 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 169 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 5 cases gum, &c, H Remtoola and Co; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 12 cwts sharkfins and 2 cwts fishmaws, Hajee M Jewraz; 4½ cwts fishmaws, 9½ cwts sharkfins, 5 cwts feathers, R Dhunjee; 100 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 59 bales twist, P F Talati.

Thames s—3½ chests opium, Jewanji Nowrojee.

Bisagno s—3 cases Rose oil, M M Essabhoy; 42½ cwts jardaloo, Yue Lun Ching; 18 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 25 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co.

Elektra s—81 bales twist, D P Marker.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thames (s)—1 chest opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bisagno (s)—4 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co.
Venetia (s)—25 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Venetia (s)—225 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—4 cases carriage lamps, A Kurrimji.

Beresford s—10 cases plate-glass, E Tabbhoy; 17 cases confectionery, Mariano and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Beresford s—8 bales printing paper, B M Malabari; 30 bales writing paper, Byramji Shaporji; 1 cask whisky, Ewart Latham and Co; 17 cases writing paper, M A M Shurufally.

Arabia s—35 bales printing paper, M A M Shurufally.

FROM LONDON.

Kerbella s—16 cases medicine, &c., Wright and Co; 6 cases medicine, J Visram and Co.

Cloncurry s—2 cases cod-liver oil, T Bhanji.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—3 cases medicine, B Cullianjee.

Thames s—1 butt sherry, Dhunjibhoy Cowasji; 7 packages medicine, and 10 cases beer, Treacher and Co.

Clyde s—7 cases dye, Finlay Muir and Co.

Peninsula s—1 case essence Vanilla, D Dalabhoy; 26 cases medicine, Bhicka Cullianjee.

Hazara s—9 cases pipes and 1 case sponges, Sadler and Co.

FROM HULL.

Clio s—100 drums varnish, E E Kurwa; 298 bales paper, S A S Dawood; 55 cases slate-pencil, F Fischer and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Henzada s—2 cases rectified spirit, D Cowasjee.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Thames s—3 cases wine, Green and Reed.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Labourdonnais s—15 cases brandy, Volkart Brothers.

FROM CHARANTE.

Sutlej s—1 hogshead Cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—8 cases soap, A H Hasam; 3 cases blotting paper, Hussain and Allibhoy; 5 cases soap, A L H Sidick.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Manilla s—25 cases claret and 8 cases cognac, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

Baldaino s—1 hogshead vermouth, Phillips and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Clio s—11 bales straw-boards, B A Hosain.

FROM GENOA.

Manilla s—5 cases provisions &c., Treacher and Co.

NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that on the occasion of the landing of H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR CHRISTIAN EDWARD of Wales, K. G. and K. P., on SATURDAY next, the 9th instant, all carriages going to the Apollo Bunder must approach by the road passing the Sailors' Home, and no carriage will be allowed down this road from the time at which His Royal Highness leaves the P. and O. S. "OCEANA." Those carriages containing ticket-holders will set down at the entrance to the temporary enclosure; others will be passed on and parked with the empty carriages on the New Reclamation. As soon as His Royal Highness has left the Bunder, the carriages will take up at the enclosure and pass out by the Sailors' Home. The Saluting Battery being near the New Reclamation, owners of nervous horses are advised to send their carriages to a safe distance by the new road.

F. J. WISE, Colonel,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Police Commr's. Office, Bombay, 7th Nov. 1889.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,
SURGEON-ELECTRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON,
Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London,
CAN BE CONSULTED FOR
DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT,
From 3 to 5 p.m.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST.
(TWELVE YEARS WITH THE LATE MR. E. M. WALTON.)
27, MEDOW STREET,
OPPOSITE NEUBERG & Co.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.
WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.
JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

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FOR 1889.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 7.

COTTON of the new crop of the earliest growths is now beginning to come forward, but business in this staple has remained quiet on the whole, though the stronger advices from Liverpool imparted a firmer tone to the market in the earlier part of this week and led to some advance in rates. Little has been doing for export, either in Wheat or Seeds; but the feeling in these markets has been steady, and previous prices have been maintained. Exchange was quieter, with some downward movement in rates, at the beginning of the week; but it afterwards resumed its strong tone and upward course under the influence of the further advance in Silver, though quiet again at closing, and is 1-32d. higher, both for Bank Bills and Credits than it was a week ago. Government Paper has receded ¼ per cent. for Fours. Freights have been dull and declining in the absence of ready cargo; but the feeling for forward engagements has latterly become steadier. There has been some slight improvement in the position of imports though not in prices; but the volume of business is still below what it should be at this time of the year, and the higher rates ruling in Manchester compared with what this market can afford continues to restrict arrival business.

MONEY.—The weekly Statement issued by the Presidency Bank on Monday confirmed the opinion produced by the absence of any change in the Bank's rates last Thursday, the figures having shown an increase in the Cash Balance of nearly 20 lakhs. The return disclosed a considerable increase in the item of Bills discounted; but there was a much more than counterbalancing accession to private Deposits, while Loans had fallen off materially, so that the net diminution on the trade demand was represented by some 19 lakhs. That the position of ease indicated by the last return continues may be inferred from the circumstance that the directors separated this afternoon without making any change in these rates; and the minimum remains at 3 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE was again very firm on last mail-day, with a hardening tendency in rates, and remitters having come forward, a fair amount of Bank Paper was placed; but nothing to speak of was offering in the shape of Private Paper. Three months' sight Credits were quoted at 1s. 4 29-32d. for November delivery, and at 1s. 4 15-16d. for December-March; and Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 4 11-16d. for January-March, and at 1s. 4 21-32d. for April transfer. The market remained firm to the close of the week at an advance of 1-32d. on Friday's closing rates for Bank and Private paper, although only a limited business was passing. Some three months' sight Credits were placed at 1s. 4 15-16d., and a sale of Bank demand at 1s. 4⅞d. for March delivery was reported. On Monday the feeling was quieter, and rates closed at 1s. 4 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic ready and forward, and at 1s. 4 29-32d. for forward Credits. A good demand was felt from remitters, who obtained a fair amount of Telegraphic and Demand before the Banks put down their rates; but in Merchants' Bills there was hardly anything doing. On Tuesday the market was quiet in tone with receding rates. Merchants' Bills came out for March-April-May delivery, and at the close 1s. 4-13-16d. was quoted for April, 1s. 4⅞d. having been the rate for ready and to February. The Bank's drawing rates were almost nominal, ready and forward. On Wednesday, the market both here and at Calcutta opened at an advance of 1-32d. to 1-16d. on the previous day's closing rates, owing to the further increase of ⅛d. per oz. in the value of Silver at home; but only a moderate business was reported. For Merchants' Bills 1s. 4 29-32d. was the ready rate, and 1s. 4 15-16d. onwards to March for three months' sight Credits; and Bank Telegraphic was offered at 1s. 4 23-32d. for December-February transfer. News of yesterday's sales of Councils, say Bills at 1s. 4 23-32d. and Wire Transfers at 1s. 4¾d., was to hand this morning, and this market opened at a partial advance on yesterday's closing rates for ready Paper; but at the receipt of news from Calcutta that rates were weaker there, ours soon fell to yesterday's level, and ready three months' sight Credits were placed at 1s. 4 29-32d. and a moderate amount of Bank remittance was taken at 1s. 4 23-32d. for Telegraphic, ready, and for future transfer. The market closed quiet, but fairly steady, with forward Credits quoted at 1s. 4 15-16d. to the end of the year, and Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 4 23-32d. for December-March, 1s. 4 21-32d. for April, and 1s. 4 19-32d. for May transfer; and ready rates as follows:—

Bank Demand		...1s. 4 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		...1s. 4 11-16d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	...1s. 4 13-16d.	„
Do.	4 do.	...1s. 4 27-32d.	„
Do.	6 do.	...1s. 4 29-32d.	„
Credits	3 do.	...1s. 4 29-32d. to 15-16	„
Do.	6 do.	...1s. 5 1-16d. to 3-32	„
Documents	3 do.	...1s. 4 15-16d. to 31-32	„
Do.	6 do.	...1s. 5 3-32d. to ⅛	„
Francs	3 do.	... 178¼	„
Do.	6 do.	... 180	„

The weekly official statement relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 30th Oct. 1889	Rs.	71,78,400
Silver received during the week		3,76,881
	Rs	75,55,281
New coin paid during the week		19,02,101
	Rs	56,53,180
Bullion belonging to private individuals		8,12,822
	Rs	64,66,002
Last week	„	78,02,083

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quiet when last mail left, and the cash rate for Four per cents. had receded 1-16 per cent., say to 99 7-16, which was the closing price; but for the November account the rate advanced to 99 3-16. Beyond a recovery of 1-16 per cent. in the cash price for Fours, quoted again at 99½, there was no change on Saturday, the rate for the next settling day having remained at 99 3-16, but with little doing. On Monday the market was strong in the earlier part of the day, in anticipation of the increase in the Bank of Bombay's cash balance, and 99½ was quoted for a short time for Fours for Money and at 99¼ for account; but the feeling became weaker thereafter, and 99⅜ to 7-16 became the cash price (which closed at the lower quotation) and 99 3-16 for the November settlement. The market opened with a weak feeling on Tuesday, which was increased by the quotations of 99¼ for Fours for cash from Calcutta. Our price remained at 99⅜ for some time, with the November account at 99⅛; but they receded eventually to 99 5-16 and 99 1-16, respectively. On Wednesday there was a firmer feeling at opening, supported by a rather higher quotation from Calcutta. Fours for cash were again quoted at 99⅜; only for a time, however, for the market soon gave way again both for Money and Account, and 99 5-16 and 99 1-16 to ⅛ respectively, became the rates, which were named to the close. To-day the market opened steady at 99 5-16 for Fours for cash, and 99 1-16 for the 30th instant account; but rates subsequently declined 1-16, closing at 99¼ and 99, respectively, very little business having been done on either line. The other Paper has been quoted throughout the week at 103, nominal; but at closing 102¾ was named.

Municipal Five per cent. Loan and Port Bonds are unchanged at 104½ and 96½, respectively.

SHARES.—A moderate business has been passing during the week in Cotton Spinning Mill and Press shares; and compared with our quotations of a week ago, the changes which we make in our list this evening are in the large majority of cases in favour of sellers as regards the former, but the other way in Press scrip. Khandeish Mill shares are Rs. 25 higher; Bombay Cotton Manufacturing and Presidency have advanced Rs. 20; Hindustan New Great Eastern, and David are Rs. 15 up; Coorla, Howard and Bullough, Morarji Gokuldas, and Western India have advanced Rs. 5; and Jamshed Rs. 2½ per share. On the other hand, Queen are Rs. 20 lower; Star of India are Rs. 15 down; Colaba Land and Mill and Luckmidas Khimji have declined Rs. 10; and Maneckji Petit and Connaught Rs. 5 each. In Press shares, Albert are Rs. 10 higher; but New Prince of Wales are Rs. 75, Sind Rs. 15, Bellary Rs. 10, and Volkart's Rs. 5 lower. In miscellaneous companies Bombay Fire and Indian Fire are Rs. 50 down; Delhi and Northern India Flour are Rs. 7½ higher. Napier Hotel are Rs. 10 up; and Port Canning are Rs. 5 lower. In Banks, Bank of Bengal are Rs. 10 higher; and Bank of Bombay are Rs. 7½ down.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—A steady retail business in staple *Grey Goods* has been done during the past week at current rates; but the wholesale enquiry has continued small. Some of the dealers, in the absence of the usual wholesale demand, have sent their stocks to Delhi and Cawnpore as buyers from those centres have not come here. Rates, however, are generally unchanged at last week's quotations. Only a small business has been passing in Bleached Dyed, Turkey Red, and Printed Goods at curren rates. The clearances of imported goods for the week are estimated at about 3,500 packages. Zanzibar descriptions of *Local Goods* have been in more active demand this week, and rates have, in consequence, advanced ⅛ anna per lb., an inferiort quality lot of 200 bales having found buyers at 7 5-16 annas per lb., which about two months ago would have been hardly saleable at 7 annas per lb. The week's purchases are put down at about 1,800 bales.

YARNS.—A steady market at previous rates, with only a moderate business passing, is still the report regarding *Imported Twist*. Local spinners have shown more inclination to do forward business during this week; but current rates being unacceptable to China buyers, a reduction is asked for. The market closed steady at the following official quotations, the sales for the week having aggregated about 2,000 bales.

Twist...	...No. 6s	Mule, As.	5 7-16	per lb.
„ ...	... „ 8s	„ „	5 11-16	„
„ ...	... „ 10s	„ „	5 11-16 to 6⅛	„
„ ...	... „ 12s	„ „	5⅞	„
„ ...	... „ 16s	„ „	6⅛ to 6 5-16	„
„ ...	... „ 20s	„ „	6¼ to 6½	„
„ ...	... „ 24s	„ „	7 to 7¼	„
„ ...	... „ 30s	„ „	7½ to 8¼	„

METALS.—*Copper* has been taken to a moderate extent, and prices are unchanged in a steady market. *Yellow Metal* has not been wanted, and only a small business has been done, while rates have receded 4 annas per cwt., the market, however closing steady at the decline. *Iron* is quiet and unchanged in value, only a small business having been transacted since last mail.

COALS.—There has been a restricted demand for this mineral during the past week, a few sales only having been effected of Powell's Duffryn in harbour, at Rs. 21 per ton overside. About 1,200 tons of Davison's West Hartley shortly due have been placed at Rs. 18-10 per ton; and a cargo of the same description, to arrive next week, realized Rs. 19 per ton. There is little, if any, demand existing for forward shipments. On the Bunder there is no inquiry; and the market closes weak at—

Powell's	Rs. 20½	per ton.
Davison's	„ 18½	„
Dutton's	„ 17	„

EXPORTS.

COTTON remained steady in tone and unchanged in value to the close of last week, with not much enquiry for contracts in the new crop or for ready stuff, and at most only a moderate business passing. The market presented the same appearance on Monday; but on Tuesday, in sympathy with the stronger advices from Liverpool, a firmer tone prevailed, and prices of new Cotton advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, transactions, however, continuing on only a moderate scale; and thereafter the feeling became quiet again with little doing. Export firms have contracted during the week for "Fully Good" Akola, for January delivery, at Rs. 208, and for "Good," for February-March at Rs. 202 per candy; for "Good" Bengals, for January, at Rs. 174, and "Fully Good" at Rs. 182; for "Fully Good" Bhownugger, for April-May delivery, at Rs. 212-13; for "Fully Good" Barsee, for February, at Rs. 218; and for "Good" Dharwar, at Rs. 213 per candy. Bengals of the new crop have been arriving in larger quantities and have been taken both by shippers and the Mills at prices ranging from Rs. 180 to Rs. 195 according to quality. Small parcels of Julgaum and Khangaum have also made their appearance, and have changed hands at Rs. 215-18 for the former, and Rs. 218¼ for the latter. Some lots of old Karanja and Julgaum have been taken by consumers at Rs. 203 and Rs. 205, respectively. The market closed firm this evening with rates Rs. 2 to 3 higher than we quoted by last mail.

Seasonable weather, bright, with no sign of rain, was reported by the official telegraphic weather and crop summary, to have prevailed over the whole of the Cotton area, from the middle of last week to the beginning of this, and the accounts were consequently uniformly favourable from every quarter. The Bengal crop was being harvested in the more forward districts, and at Beawar picking had become general, the plants continuing to flourish. Throughout the Oomrawuttee circle picking was general, and at Julgaum the Cotton was coming to market in small quantities. At Bellary the plants continued to show more improvement; while at Broach they were flourishing and in flower, and were profitting by the dewy mornings so beneficial to the staple of the Cotton. From the Dhollera circle accounts were again satisfactory. At Wudwan and Bhownugger the crop was doing well, and the flowering of the plants was advanced in the former district; while at Virumgaum they were showing bolls and in some villages in the Dhollera district proper plants of the first sowing were shedding them. The reports issued to-day are but a confirmation of the satisfactory news to hand on Monday, the weather having continued fine throughout the districts. At Bhownugger the plants were showing bolls, and Cotton prospects are stated to be much improved in that district.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool via Canal without Commission, viz.:—

Cotton—		Per candy.	Per lb C & F
Bengal Fully Good	Rs	187	=4 1-32d
Do Good	„	182	=3 15-16d
Belatee, Fully Good (Jan-Feb)	„	197	=4 7-32d
Do Good do	„	191	=4 3-32d
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple Feb-March)	„	217	=4⅝d
Do Good do do	„	208	=4 15-32d
Khandeish Good (Feb-March)	„	201	=4 5-16d
S G Dharwar Good (May)	„	213	=4 9-16d
Broach, Fine (March)	„	241	=5⅛d
Do Good do	„	229	=4⅞d
Dhollera, Fine (April-May)	„	224	=4¾d
Do Fully Good (April-May)	„	214	=4 19-32d
Do Good do	„	204	=4⅜d

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1889-90. Bales.	Season. 1888-89. Bales.
Bengals	22,000	2,500
Berar	500	800
Khandeish	1,500	700
Hingunghat	68	1,000
	24,068	5,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1889.	1888.	1887.
For the Week	12,907	3,985	7,427
From 1st Jan. to 6th Nov.	1,717,938	1,308,437	1,508,192
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	8,904	1,173	3,663
From 1st Jan. to 6th Nov.	1,236,135	823,303	1,069,258
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	70	404	537
From 1st Jan. to 6th Nov.	28,919	42,896	54,021

WHEAT.—This market became firmer at the close of last week, and rates for Pessy of both qualities advanced half anna per cwt., say to Rs. 4-9 and Rs. 4-8, respectively. There has been little or no increase in the volume of export business, however, and latterly the tone of the market has been quiet again, or at most steady.

SEEDS have been firm for the last day or two; but only a moderate business has been passing throughout the week, and our quotations for all descriptions are the same as they were last Thursday evening.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

Wheat for the Week	81,371	123,178	111,826
„ from 1st Jan. to 6th November	5,612,745	10,758,522	9,263,620
Linseed for the Week	15,586	26,170	56,311
„ from 1st Jan. to 6th November	1,862,517	2,704,111	2,268,275
Rapeseed for the Week.	4,985	52,733	19,030
„ from 1st Jan. to 6th November	1,943,682	1,941,314	851,055
Gingelly seed for the Week	15,097	21,239	31,283
„ from 1st Jan. to 6th November	709,439	698,090	1,056,690

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat—For the Week	160,564	141,413	66,328
„ From 1st Jan. to 6th Nov	5,310,216	8,639,700	8,693,752
Linseed—For the Week	31,611	29,737	128,198
„ From 1st Jan. to 6th Nov	1,964,284	2,334,719	2,077,070
Rapeseed—For the Week	64,934	17,018	59,034
„ From 1st Jan. to 6th Nov.	2,094,763	1,603,739	935,158
Gingelly Seed—For the Week.,	8,122	....	11,834
„ From 1st Jan. to 6th Nov...	724,418	676,513	1,282,478

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CUNINGHAM—November 5, at Poona, the wife of Col C A Cuningham, D A G, of a son.

DEATH.

STRIP—November 6, at Farm near Camp, Ahmedabad, Sophia, the beloved wife of James Strip, daughter of the late C F Williams, Esq. Agent, Indus Flotila, Kotri, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

JOHNSON—November 1, at Jhansi, N-W P, the wife of F R Johnson, Indian Midland Railway, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BUTLER—October 26, at Srinagar, Kashmir, Miss Fanny J Butler, L. K. Q. C. P. I., of the Church of England Zenana Mission Society.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1889.

IT is so true that the recent conduct of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh requires the exercise of a large amount of charity, that all charitable souls will welcome the work just given to the public by Lady Login (W. H. Allen and Co.) "Sir John Login and Dhuleep Singh," in which is told the interesting and pathetic story of the manner in which her husband became the governor and attached friend of the son of Runjeet Singh. Colonel Malleson has contributed an introduction to the work, which was written at his suggestion in order to record the main features of the life of one of the noblest servants of the late East India Company, while giving to the world, from the stores of information in the possession of his widow, a correct history of the Maharajah's youth from the time he became Dr. Login's ward until the connection ceased when his Highness came of age. Colonel Malleson vouches for the fact that the book written by Lady Login tells the truth and the whole truth, and is a complete revelation of the causes which have influenced Dhuleep Singh in his hostility to the British Government. The author gives the point of view from which she writes in a sentence: "It is only just that, however the public may condemn the recent foolish utterances of the Maharajah, they should know that his outbursts are not the offspring of a mere freak, that he has real wrongs, and that his nature, always quick and sensitive, has been goaded into action, which in his calmer moments he would be glad to disavow." *Tout comprendre c'est tout pardonner*, Colonel Malleson owns that he has always held that the treatment accorded to Dhuleep Singh after the second Sikh war was impolitic and unjust. Dhuleep was a child nine years old and a ward of the British Government, whose Resident, with a council of Native nobles, administered the affairs of the Punjab in his name, when Moolraj, Dewan of Multan, revolted against his Government, and some Sikh chieftains afterwards joined in the insurrectionary movement. Many of the Sikh Chiefs remained faithful to the Maharajah and the British Government, and contributed effectively to the repression of the rebels. When the battle of Guzerat quelled the rebellion Lord Dalhousie annexed the Punjab and deprived Dhuleep of his kingdom, deprived him also, though this has apparently been denied, of his father's hereditary estates, and gave him over into the charge of Dr., afterwards Sir John, Login, a native of Orkney, who had entered the service of the great Company in 1832. Login was a man of the highest integrity and great disinterestedness. He was posted, when he first joined, to the Bengal Artillery, and Lady, Login thankfully acknowledges that "like many young officers in that corps he had cause to bless the earnest religious influence and true Christian piety which pervaded the great head-quarter station."

We have here perhaps the key to the conversion, later on, of the little Dhuleep Singh almost in spite of the pious young doctor's remonstrances. Throughout his life Login was a man of deep religious conviction, which influenced his every thought and action. When the rebellion of a portion of the Sikh Army was crushed, a proclamation of annexation was issued, in which the Governor-General stated that he "unfeignedly regrets that he should feel himself compelled to depose from his throne a descendant of Runjeet Singh, while he is yet in his early youth. But the Sovereign of every State is responsible for and must be affected by the acts of his people, over whom he reigns." The Maharajah and the members of the Council of Regency were obliged to sign the Treaty of Lahore, by which the Maharajah resigned for himself, his heirs, and his successors all right and title or claim to any sovereign power whatever. The second article confiscated to the Company all the property of the State, in part payment of the debt due and of the expenses of the war. The third article had for its subject the gem called the Koh-i-Noor, and stipulated that it should be surrendered by the Maharajah of Lahore to the Queen of England. One of the most dramatic incidents described in the Lady Login's book is the replacing of the Koh-i-Noor in the hands of her Majesty by the Maharajah himself as a token of his personal homage for the Sovereign. The fourth article of the Treaty stipulated the payment of from four to five lakhs of rupees for the support of his Highness, his relatives, and the servants of the State. The fifth article provided that his Highness should be treated with respect and honour, and should retain the title of Maharajah; and further promised that he should receive portion of the pension for his personal use, as long as he remained obedient to the Government and resided in such place as the Governor-General might select. Sir Henry Lawrence, the Resident, so strongly disapproved of the Treaty that he was with difficulty persuaded not to send in his resignation. Sir John Login held the annexation to be a politic measure, but considered the deposition of a minor by his guardian to be, to say the least, "a harsh proceeding, and one which demanded from our Government, towards the person whom our policy had despoiled, the most liberal and generous consideration." This was far from being the case. While his ministers and chiefs were allowed to retain their private property, the Government, notwithstanding that it had throughout exercised by their officials full control over his person, power, and resources, affected to treat him as a "sovereign and despotic prince." Every article in his possession, being thus converted into State property, was appropriated by the British Government under article II. of the Treaty. By the courtesy of the Government his Highness was permitted to retain such articles as were necessary for his personal use. He was thus made dependent during his minority on a pension of twelve thousand a year, the balance of the five lakhs after providing for his relatives and pensioners being retained by Government for future appropriation. No account was ever given of this balance; no stipulation was made for his Highness's descendants or family. The nobility were better treated; they retained their jagheers and property, and were released from feudal service. Golab Singh was left Kashmir on payment of a million sterling.

In a memorandum prepared for her Majesty, Sir John Login subsequently in 1860 thus sums up the situation: "Although the young Maharajah could not but feel that the terms which had been imposed on him were hard and severe, especially when the loss of his throne was occasioned by no fault on his part, but entirely from the treachery of those whom we had placed in power around him, the difficulties with which he had been surrounded in his precarious position before he was received under the protection of the British Government, were too strongly impressed on his mind to cause any hesitation on his part to retire into private life, and he accordingly submitted to the force of circumstances with very becoming dignity." More could scarcely have been expected from even an exceptionally bright and intelligent boy of nine. He was placed under the care of Dr. Login, who successfully endeavoured to make his altered situation as little irksome as possible. Undoubtedly the marked kindness and consideration shown by Login towards his ward influenced the latter in seeking to become a Christian. When a little later on he announced his intention, Login discreetly urged him to make no public announcement of his resolve, and counselled him to persevere in all the practices with respect to caste and food to which his Sikh attendants were accustomed. There can be little doubt that the conversion was in great part spontaneous and sincere. The sincerity was the less open to suspicion that the little Prince evidently gathered from the devout Login, that the measure of success obtained by the British Government in India was entirely due to the assiduity with which British officials read the Bible. At a later stage when in London the Maharajah fell under the influence of a Plymouth Brother, from whom he received the communion in Claridge's Hotel to the surprise and scandal of the landlady. He earnestly proposed to Sir Charles Wood that the £200,000 which he claimed from the Government should be paid to him—subject to the stipulation that if he left no heirs greater part of the money should be devoted to missionary work in the Punjab. The India Office thought that such a step might be regarded as departing from that policy of neutrality, to which the Government of India is pledged, and the proposal fell through. This was not the only proposal which the India Office successfully parried. In the result the Maharajah, restrained from carrying out a design of himself coming to India to evangelise the heathen, grew exasperated at the failure of all his attempts to get a fair hearing. He took the steamer for India, and was arrested at Aden by order of Lord Dufferin. Thereupon he renounced Christianity and read himself back into the Sikh fold. The gradations which led him to this act of renunciation, which was but the preliminary to that of his loyalty to the Queen, from whom he had received great personal kindness, and for whom he had always expressed the utmost devotion, can be followed in the interesting and copious chapters of Lady Login's work. After a perusal of the facts therein set forth with great clearness and honesty, the conduct of Dhuleep Singh, unfortunate, and blameable as it has been, is not so incomprehensible in its folly as it has hitherto seemed to be.

THE fate of Dr. Carl Peters and his men brings to a climax an expedition which from its earliest conception has been unfortunate. Hampered, impeded, discountenanced, Dr. Peters with determination worthy a better cause persevered, and notwithstanding every obstacle penetrated into Central Africa only to die an unprofitable death. The ostensible object of the expedition was to discover and relieve Emin Pasha, and Dr. Peters, landing at Aden in March last, enlisted a band of Somalis for the purpose. He sailed by the British India steamer Mecca for Lamu, but the Doctor's previous record was not good. He had seen Zanzibar before, and whilst there, had been a source of much trouble both in the Sultan's dominions and the interior. The Sultan, hearing of his approach requested the commanders of the blockading squadron to prevent him landing at Lamu. In accordance with this request the Mecca, on arrival off Lamu, was ordered to proceed at once to Zanzibar, and here the Doctor and his Somalis were landed in April. Several times he attempted to make way to Lamu, but was prevented, and forced to give his written guarantee not to attempt to land at Lamu or any other port of the Sultan's territory. His men were disbanded, but the Sultan insisted on their being returned to Aden, and the British India steamer Baghdad carried them away early in June. With a new following Dr. Peters left the territory of the German East African Company and marched towards the interior by way of Witoo-land. But even now he was not to be successful. His presence in East Africa was obnoxious to the British traders, and shortly after the Emperor William returned from his visit to England, it was officially announced in Berlin that Dr. Peters' expedition was discountenanced by the Imperial Foreign Office, Germany valuing British friendship more highly than any benefit which might accrue from Dr. Peters' discoveries. Nothing more was heard of him until yesterday, when the news of his death was received. Expeditionary forces into the interior are not treated with much courtesy by the natives. Within the last few days the news concerning them has been discouraging. Emin Pasha apparently only escaped with his life through the generosity of his captors. Stanley was compelled to retreat coastwards; and Dr. Peters, most luckless of all, has been murdered. Germany having disavowed its sanction of the expedition, can scarcely claim to avenge his death, though doubtless Captain Wissmann would gladly undertake the task. The disavowal practically gave the natives permission to do what they liked with him. But from poor Peters' experience it would seem that there is still cause for anxiety as to the ultimate safety of Stanley and Emin, who are still many long marches from the coast.

LORD FALMOUTH, who was reported last week to be seriously ill, died on Wednesday, and a prominent figure from racing circles has thus been removed. Beyond encouraging the national sport Lord Falmouth did but little for his country. It must be said to his lordship's credit, however, that no name on the turf was more respected than his. Though not one of the heaviest winners, his horses have at one time or another carried off many of the principal stakes. His lordship's Queen Bertha won the Oaks in 1863; and the same race was won by his Spinaway in 1875, his Jannette in 1878, and Wheel of Fortune in 1879. In 1870 he won the Derby with Kingcraft, and in 1877 with Silvio, which also won the St. Leger of the same year. Jannette won the St. Leger of 1878, and his Dutch Oven won that of 1882. He won the Two Thousand Guineas of 1874 with Atlantic; of 1879 with Charibert; and of 1883 with Galliard. The One Thousand Guineas were four times carried away by his horses, first in 1862 by Hurricane; in 1873 by Cecilia; in 1875 by Spinaway; and in 1879 by Wheel of Fortune. For two years of the last five his lordship's horses won nothing. Two of the last three years only a few hundreds and last year close upon three thousand pounds. Lord Falmouth was born in 1819, and in 1845 married the Baroness LeDespencer, succeeding his cousin in the viscounty and barony only in 1852. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1846. The first peer was warder of the stannaries, Comptroller of the Household and Privy Councillor; the second peer the celebrated Admiral Boscawen, while the fourth was created an Earl in 1841. The earldom became extinct at the death of his son, and the minor honours only descended to the deceased peer who is succeeded by his son Colonel the Hon. Evelyn Edward Thomas Boscawen of the Coldstream Guards, who is also heir to his mother's barony of Le-Despencer.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from England after some experience of recent scientific gatherings, pronounces the Scandinavian Oriental Congress a misfortune to men of learning, though a sort of success as an irregular Walhalla carousing. The Indians were greatly lionized and some of them deserved it. Mr. Mody for instance was very popular, whilst Dr. Burgess and Dr. Peterson did credit to India. But the Congress as such was altogether a failure, and it is to be hoped that one will never again be held in places where feasting takes off the mind from work.

IT has been officially notified that the reception of his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor will be at two o'clock on Saturday afternoon. All notifications and orders for eight o'clock in the morning have therefore being countermanded. It was also notified last evening that his Excellency the Governor has been pleased to declare Saturday next a public holiday in his Royal Highness's honour.

A MOST successful musical and dramatic performance was given in the Morley Hall, Colaba last evening in aid of the Bombay Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. A concert party, consisting of Mrs. LaTouche, Mrs. Dunsterville, Lady Jervis White-Jervis, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Dunsterville, Miss Hunter, Miss LaTouche, Miss Langley, Dr. Yeld, Capt. Porter, and Messrs. Anderson, Dennys, Twiss, Nicholson, Reddie, and Reid, gave a selection of songs, most of which were encored, and which the soldiers, from the lusty manner in which they joined in the choruses, heartily enjoyed. The farce "Retained for the Defence" followed. It was cleverly played, and created much merriment. The entertainment which was indeed a thorough success was brought to a termination, with the singing of the National Anthem.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Nov. 5th was 472, equal to a death-rate of 25·68 per thousand per annum, as against 457 or 24·74 the previous year, and 412 or 26·09 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 140 died from fevers, 1, small-pox; 1, dropsy; 66, phythisis; 41, diseases of the nervous system; 72, affections of the respiratory organs; 35, diarrhœa; 9, dysentery; 22, still-born; 38, old age and debility; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list shows, Buddhist or Jain, 18; Brahmin, 19; Lingaet, 1; Bhatia, 3; Hindu of other caste, 221; Hindu out-caste, 36; Musalman, 131; Parsi, 22; Native Christian, 12; Eurasian, 2; European, 3; Negro-African, 3; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births registered was 368 as against 381 last year, and 315 the weekly average during the past five years.

MR. H. E. WATSON is to act in the absence of Colonel Trevor at Hyderabad.

MR. R. P. BARROW, C.S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MAJOR J. M. HUNTER will act as Political Agent in Kathiawar during the absence of Captain Wray.

MAJOR NEWNHAM-SMITH has been re-appointed Cantonment Magistrate of Poona.

MR. T. S. HAMILTON has been appointed to act as Judge and Sessions-Judge of Ratnagiri; Mr. W. H. Horsby, as Judge and Sessions-Judge of Shikarpur, and Mr. J. D. S. Fitzmaurice as Assistant Judge of Broach.

MR. W. D. WILKINS, Assistant Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey has been allowed privilege leave for two months.

THE following appointments are gazetted:—Mr. J. F. Fleet, to be senior Collector vice Mr. Mulock, retired; Mr. W. S. Allen, to be junior Collector; Mr. C. R. Winchester to be first assistant-Collector; Mr. L. G. Deshmukh to be second assistant-Collector; Mr. J. R. Middleton, Collector, District Magistrate and Political Agent Nasik; Mr. Crawley-Boevey to be Collector, District Magistrate, Registrar and Political Agent Dharwar; Mr. J. F. Muir, Collector, District Magistrate and Registrar, Belgaum; Mr. W. Porteous, District Magistrate, Registrar and Political Agent, Thana; Mr. W. Allen, Collector, Magistrate and Registrar, Kaira and Political Agent, Cambay.

A DOUAY version of the Bible is being supplied to the Irish Petty Sessions Courts in consequence, it is supposed, of objections made recently by Catholic witnesses to be sworn on the Protestant version. Canon Keller, of Youghal, was one who objected to be so sworn in the Dublin Bankruptcy Division, and his example was followed by many priests and others in the inferior courts.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Board of Trade returns for October have just been issued, and show an increase in the value of imports and exports of two millions sterling.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S INDIAN TRIP.

Mr. Bradlaugh has refused the offer of the public subscription to defray the cost of his tour in India.

Mr. McEwan, M. P., however has sent him two hundred pounds.

DEATH OF LORD FALMOUTH.

Lord Falmouth succumbed to his illness yesterday.

PRINCE ALEXANDER'S MISFORTUNES INCREASE.

A telegram received here to-day announces the death of the wife of Prince Alexander of Battenburg in child-birth.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN EGYPT.

FRENCH DISSATISFACTION.

PARIS, Nov. 6.

The *Journal des Debats*, referring to the visit of the Prince of Wales to Egypt, bitterly reproaches England for ignoring the pledge to evacuate Egypt so soon as order had been restored.

France sometimes sleeps, it observes; but, adds, that she re-awakens with extreme energy.

LONDON Nov. 7.

The *Republique Francaise* endorses the observations of the *Journal des Debats* regarding the British occupation of Egypt.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 7.

An explosion occurred yesterday at a dynamite factory in Bilboa. Four persons were killed, and many injured.

DR. PETERS' RELIEF EXPEDITION.

AN ARAB MASSACRE.

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 6.

It is reported here that Dr. Peters and the members of his expedition were massacred by the Arab Chief Massi in September last.

Only one man is said to have escaped.

Nov. 7.

It appears that Dr. Peters and the first section of his expedition were massacred.

The second section was marching to join the Doctor, but hearing of the massacre retreated, and the band has arrived at Witoo from whence they communicated with Zanzibar.

THE KAISER LEAVES TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 6.

The German Emperor embarked here to-day on the termination of his visit to the Sultan.

OUTRAGE IN TANGIERS.

GIBRALTAR, Nov. 7.

A number of Moors have attacked and seriously assaulted the Italian Charge d'Affaires at Tangiers.

BOULANGISTS IN COUNCIL.

St. HELIER, Nov. 7.

General Boulanger and sixty of his chief supporters and leaders of the Boulangist party are conferring here as to their future course of procedure.

ACCIDENT TO THE VICEROY OF CANADA.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 7.

The steamer Amphion with the Governor-General Lord Stanley of Preston on board ran aground off here to-day, and was badly damaged necessitating her removal to dry dock for repairs. His Lordship was unhurt.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LIGHTERMEN'S STRIKE.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

After hearing the lightermen and masters yesterday at Mansion House a committee was formed by Lord Mayor. They said they would reserve their decision until to-day.

A manifesto has been issued by the general strike committee ordering that after Friday no lighters belonging to the recusant firms are to be loaded or discharged.

A NEW BERTH FOR SIR F. ROBERTS.

It is currently reported that Sir F. Roberts succeeds General Davis in the Command of the Dublin District.

SERIOUS DISCLOSURES OF THE PARNELL CASE.

Mr. Molloy, Parnellite member for King's County, speaking at Sheffield yesterday, stated that the secret diary of Pigott and other documents had been discovered, showing complicity of the Government with the *Times* in publishing the famous Parnell letters. This statement has caused utmost sensation throughout the country.

MASSACRE OF DR. PETERS AND PARTY AUTHENTICATED.

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 6.

The massacre of Dr. Peters and party by the Arab Chief Masai is confirmed.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 7.

H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor will inspect the Poona Division on Tuesday at 8 a. m. The officers of the head-quarters and staff will meet H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught at 7-40 a.m. at the Council Hall in dress review order, full-dress appointments, and horse furniture. The following order in the march will be observed:—District Staff Officer; then a rank-and-file of the Body Guard; then A.-D.-C.'s to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught; then A.-D.-C.'s to H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, to be followed by H. E. the Governor. Next line Deputy Adjutant-General, Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, and Deputy Quartermaster-General; next line the Adjutant-General, the Military Secretary to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, and the Quartermaster-General. Then follows the Prince, accompanied by the General Officer Commanding the Poona District; then the Duke of Connaught and the Naval Commander-in-Chief; then the Military Secretary to Lord Reay, and the Secretary to Government, Military Department; then General Officers on duty and Colonels on the staff; then the Assistant Adjutant-General, the District Staff Officer, Poona, and the A.-D.-C. to the General Officer Commanding. With the exception of the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, and his Excellency the Governor, the whole of the staff will fall in on each side of the band, opposite the saluting points.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION TO VOLUNTEERS AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 7.

At the invitation of Colonel Propert and Officers of the Poona Volunteer Corps their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught attended the distribution of prizes of the late Poona Volunteer meeting. The Duke of Connaught arrived early, and the Volunteers were put through several movements which they performed with credit. The march-past, forming into line, and advance in review order was especially good. After the manœuvres H. R. H the Duke of Connaught addressed the Volunteers as follows:—He said: Volunteers—It has afforded me the greatest pleasure to be present this evening to congratulate you for the strong turn-out. Since Colonel Propert took the command he evinced great interest in the corps, and it is largely due to him, his adjutant, and company officers that you attained the present state in discipline, fine march-past, forming in the line, and advance in review order. I have no wish to flatter you, because I cannot look to the Volunteers with the same accuracy in movement as I expect the Army; but glad to see so many Volunteers, considering the number of Europeans in Poona. You are a useful body of men and the Government of India is anxious to show its appreciation of your worth in a time of emergency or exceptional excitements, and let me impress in you the necessity of becoming good shots. Soldier or Volunteer if not good shot are little better than useless. I would prefer a Volunteer who is up in firing and discipline to one in march-past. Well I am glad that Colonel Propert has provided the incentive for excellence in this regard and, lastly, let my presence here prove my interest in the Corps.

Colonel Propert replied in a short and felicitous speech, and in concluding, asked his guests not to leave the ground without partaking of refreshments.

SIR CHARLES ELIOT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 7.

Sir Chas. Eliot is due in Madras on the 11th and will stay at Government House.

OBITUARY.

Monsieur Cornet, one of the leading citizens of Pondicherry, has died in France.

ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

The account of H. E. the Governor's tenth tour has been printed and issued this evening.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.

Alterations in Prince Albert Victor's programme still continue.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

It is understood that the proposed Conference of Railway Agents in Calcutta which was to have been held this month has been abandoned.

THE HATTRASS DISASTER.

Information has been received by the agent of the E. I. Railway at Calcutta that of the 28 persons injured in the accident at Hattras 24 have been discharged from hospital as cured and the remaining four are also expected to leave very shortly.

GENERAL STRACHEY'S SEAT IN THE INDIA COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 7.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent tele-graphs as follows:—"It is now considered probable that General Richard Strachey's post on the India Council may not be filled up. It is understood that Sir Richard Temple would not accept it. It is likely that the appointment will be offered to General Chesney if the Council is not reduced to ten."

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR OF WALES.

Prince Albert Victor is now expected to reach Rangoon and to spend Christmas at Mandalay.

THE KAYASTHA CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BANKIPORE, Nov. 7.

Over two thousand delegates from all parts of India assembled here at the third Kayastha Conference, Jainti Prasad of Pilibhit was president, and resolutions, condemning infant-marriage, extravagant expenditure on marriages, drunkenness; and insisting on the moral and physical education, on education in Sanskrit and Hindi, education to females, encouragement of trade and commerce, technical education, and settling disputes by Panchayet, were passed.

The president laid the foundation-stone of a boarding house at Bankipore. Subscriptions of over Rs. 10,000 were paid to establish a Kayastha National Fund and the boarding house.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, with homeward Indian mails of the 1st instant, arrived here at 3 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, Nov. 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Malwa left here for Bombay at 6 p.m. yesterday.

The Italian steamer Bormida left here for Bombay to-day.

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 6.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Swordsman arrived here to-day.

COLOMBO, Nov. 7.

Mail steamer Tibri from Calcutta and Rosetta from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firmer.

Good Dhollera	4 9-16

The Manchester Market has a hardening tendency.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5 1½
8½ „ „	6 4
40s Mule Twist	9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4 1-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	86
4 per cent. Rupee paper	68½
4½ per cent. „	70 15-16
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
Bar Silver	43½d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(NOVEMBER 7.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Stez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Madras-Penang cable interrupted. Section Elephant Point-Penang right.

Line Bangkok-Saigon interrupted.

LONDON PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The new play of the "Dead Heart" produced with Irving, Ellen Terry, and Bancroft in the principal roles at the Lyceum, is more a sequence of melodramatic situations and pictorial effects, representing some of the revolutionary scenes of 1789 in Paris, than a complete drama. There is an exciting spectacle in the storming of the Bastille, out of which the hero of the piece, Robert Landry, (Irving), is led after incarceration for eighteen years within its walls; he was cast into prison so as to be kept out of the way of the girl he loved, Catherine Duval (Ellen Terry), who believing him to be dead was induced to marry the Count de St. Valery by whom she has a son named Arthur de St. Valery (Gordon Craig). When Landry is brought into the light of day, looking gaunt, decrepit, and haggard, with matted hair and wan cheeks, he displays in a most realistic manner all the characteristics of a battered, half-crazed wreck, whose heart, being dead to all feeling of pity or love, burns with revenge. The part of the Abbe Latour by whose instrumentality and wickedness Landry was immured, and Arthur de St. Valery, after being brought to him, sentenced to be guillotined, is vigorously played by Bancroft, especially in the duel scene with Landry, where he fights with sly watchfulness until mortally wounded. Landry, when he finds out that Catherine was only induced to marry another by being led to believe him to be dead takes the place on the scaffold of her son, Arthur de St. Valery, who is released and restored to his mother. The last glimpse the audience has of Landry, as he stands bare-headed by the side of the guillotine, with the dim glimmer of daylight upon his pale face, and the woman for whom he sacrifices himself crouching with her son in her embrace below, is really a sublime picture. In the part of Catherine Duval much natural girlish grace is displayed by Ellen Terry in the opening scenes, and when the play advances as a widow and mother she acts with truth and feeling, while skilfully concealing the the weakness of the text. In her passionate appeal as an agonized mother to her old lover to spare her son, she quite thrills the house. Young Gordon Craig, who makes his first appearance in this play, being Ellen Terry's own son, much interest is centred in seeing the real mother and son playing the parts of stage-mother and son so naturally together. The sketch I have given of the "Dead Heart" falls short of conveying the pathos of the play, which is certainly very well acted and splendidly mounted.

"A Man's Shadow," adapted from the French play "Roger la Honte" at the Haymarket, is a fine piece to which Mr. and Mrs. Beerbohm Tree, Miss Julia Neilson, Mr. Fernandez, and a little girl of only twelve years of age, named Terry and believed to be connected to the histrionic family of that name, do full justice by their excellent acting. No more realistic scene has perhaps ever been represented on any stage than that of the Assize Chamber in the Palais de Justice Paris in this piece. There little Miss Terry charms the audience by the naivett she displays in giving evidence during her father's trial for a murder, which she, while believing him to be guilty, endeavours to conceal. This young lady is certain to become a great actress when her powers are fully matured. Mr. Fernandez, as counsel for the defence of the supposed murderer, also performs his part with great skill and finish, and the acting of both Mr. and Mrs. Tree is excellent. The piece derives its title from the shadow of the murderer, being mistaken for that of a man to whom the murderer bears a striking resemblance.

A very trashy piece, entitled "The Bungalow" is being played at Toole's Theatre. To his credit, it may be said, that Toole does not himself appear in this piece. The only way for accounting for the title is that the scene is laid in an apartment at Putney got up with skins, phulkarees, and Indian nick-nacks to look somewhat like a room in an Indian bungalow, and that the the owner of the dwelling has his home comforts looked after by a woman, called a "Hindu housekeeper," so great is the ignorance about Hindus that this supposed Hindu woman has been given a Mahomedan name, and the actress who represents the character with stained face is got up much more to resemble a negress than a Hindu. The lines are feeble and the play is wearisome. It is amusing to see it being advertized by a string of Sandwich-board men going about the streets, dressed like natives in puggrees and white angrekas.

The historical spectacular drama, called "the Royal Oak" at Drury Lane, is beautifully mounted and as a series of stage pictures must be considered a fine production. But the plot is involved and the dialogue weak and uninteresting. The scene of the Royal Oak, in which the grand old tree is represented with real branches and leaves, standing in a very natural-looking forest, is perhaps as realistic as anything of the kind could be possibly made to appear on the stage. Mr. Henry Neville preserves his youthful appearance wonderfully, and shows off his fine presence to great advantage as she deposed Monarch Charles II. The concluding tableau, in which he appears in procession as the restored King mounted on a splendid charger, is alone worth a visit to the Theatre. Miss Winifred Emery looks very pretty, and performs her part as heroine with considerable grace and refinement, especially in the love scenes with Mr. Arthur Dacre, who acts with great skill and intelligence. There are said to be six hundred people engaged in the production of this play, and judging from the large crowds that appear on the stage at different times there must be fully that number.

A very farcical comedy, called "Our Flat" is having a great run at the Strand Theatre. It proves attractive as an illustration of the loves of an impecunious couple, who having married without means to live upon get into pecuniary difficulties, and have all their furniture seized and removed by creditors. They then resort to the expedients of furnishing their rooms with empty boxes, bathing tubs, beer barrels, and clothes' baskets covered up with rugs and drapery. Some of the scenes in which friends of the couple when visiting them come to grief by falling into the bathing tubs and clothes' baskets are most ludicrous. This play would be suitable and amusing for amateurs to act in India.

Not having as yet seen "the Middleman," which is drawing crowded houses at the Shaftesbury Theatre, and said to be an excellent play, or "Aunt Jack" at the Court Theatre, in which Mrs. John Wood excites roars of laughter by her clever comic acting, I am unable to give any notice of these pieces. "London Day by Day" at the Adelphi Theatre is an amusing piece in the old Adelphi sensational style, with really wonderful mechanical scenery. Messrs. George Alexander, L. Rignold, and J. D. Beveridge, and Misses Alma Murray, and Mary Burke appear to great advantage in this piece, which, if only as an illustration of the stage effect that can now be obtained, is certainly well worth seeing.

The well-known farce-writer, Mr. Maddison Morton took his farewell benefit at the Haymarket on Wednesday last. He is now 80 years of age and in poor circumstances. Having given so much honest pleasure to several generations of play-goers it is satisfactory to note that Mr. Beerbohm Tree was able to announce that £250 will be handed over to him as the proceeds of the performance. The inimitable stock farce of "Box and Cox," written by Mr. Maddison Morton, was included in the programme, and as performed by Messrs. Harry Nichols and E. M. Robson and Mrs. Phelps can scarcely ever have evoked heartier laughter. Another of his pieces "Done on Both Sides" was also well received. The fine old comedy of "Masks and Faces" was the principal piece, and in it Mrs. Bernard Beere charmed the audience by her fine rendering of the part of Peg Woffington to the finished embodiment of the poor poet Triplet by Mr. Tree. During the performance a "Song of Friendship," written to Mr. Maddison Morton by Mr. Clement Scott was delivered to the accompaniment of "Auld Lang Syne" by Mr. Tree.

CAPTAIN NORMAN who is now on a visit to India as a correspondent of the *Times*, acted for some time in a similar capacity in Tonkin during the war. His letters were afterwards published in book form, and constitute a very spirited record of the French conquest. Captain Norman is not to be confounded with Mr. Norman, the "Special Commissioner" of Mr. Stead's journal, who has been travelling in Canada and the Far East for the past two years, and who comes to Calcutta shortly.

THE NEW MEDICAL CHAIR.

The following resolution relative to the appointment of Dr. Bahadurji as Professor of Clinical Medicine and Pharmacology at Grant Medical College, was issued yesterday:—

The Government of India having sanctioned the appointment of an additional Professor at the Grant Medical College for the period during which His Highness the Gaekwar has undertaken to bear the cost, the Governor in Council has now much pleasure in acknowledging and accepting His Highness' munificent offer to provide a salary of Rs. 500 a month for such Professor for 3 years certain, and if the results are successful for two additional years. The desire thus evinced by His Highness to promote medical education in this Presidency, the advantages of which will extend to his own subjects, is an instance of enlightened policy which reflects credit on His Highness personally, and which can scarcely fail to have wide beneficial effects.

2. In view of His Highness' desire that the holder of the appointment should devote himself more particularly to the investigation of Indian Medical drugs the Professor will be styled "additional Professor of Clinical Medicine and Pharmacology."

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Kaikhusru Nasarvanji Bahadurji, M.D., B.S., (London) to be additional Professor of Clinical Medicine and Pharmacology in the Grant Medical College till further orders.

4. The Baroda Darbar have agreed to the payment of the endowment by quarterly instalments in advance. A copy of the letter from the Dewan of Baroda No. 2376, dated 28th October 1889, should be forwarded to the Accountant General, who will pay the salary monthly to the Professor under the usual rules. Dr. Bahadurji will enter on his duties at the close of the current vacation and the first quarterly instalment should be paid at the beginning of November.

5. It should be clearly understood that while the additional Professor will give clinical instruction of that nature now given by the regular Professors is not to be superseded.

A MAHOMEDAN SECT-DISPUTE.

The judges of the North-West Provinces High Court were occupied for some hours on Monday in hearing an appeal referred to the full bench by Mr. Justice Brodhurst and Mr. Justice Mahmood. It was the appeal of Jangu and others, defendants in a case heard before the Judge of Meerut *versus* Ahmad-ul-la and others plaintiffs in the suit.

Mr. Sunder Lal appeared for the appellants, and the Hon'ble Mr. Conlan and Mr. Amir-ud-din for the respondents.

The dispute was one between the Wahabis or *gair mokallids*, and the Hanafis or *mokallids*, the subject matter of dispute being a mosque in Mohulla Swamipara in the city of Meerut. It was alleged that the mosque in question belonged to the Hanafi sect who, according to the tenets of their faith, claimed the observance of two points of ritual about which there was a dispute: the dispute being whether the word *amin* at the end of the recital of the first chapter of the Koran should be pronounced in a very low voice or loudly, and also as to the lifting up of hands in the particular prayer. The Hanafis assert that the word ought to be said very quietly, and the hands should not be lifted, whilst the Wahabis hold the contrary opinion. These facts were briefly stated by Mr. Sunder Lal in his opening.

Mr. Justice Mahmood remarked that the whole question was one of the octave. Was there any law which decided the octave in which the word was to be pronounced?

Mr. Conlan: Yes, there is, my lord. The rippling of the river, I think, is about the standard. (Laughter.)

Mr. Sunder Lal went on to say that the disputes between the parties led to the interference of the criminal courts to save a breach of the peace, and an order was passed by Mr. Billings, Deputy Magistrate of Meerut, in February 1884, which was the cause of action. In this order it was stated that the mosque was the place of resort of those who did not use the loud *amin*, and the Imam was, by a decision of a punchayet, declared to be a man chosen from the party which adopted the silent *amin*; and for the purpose of preventing further disturbances the parties were ordered to execute a bond in Rs. 200 to keep the peace, and it was further ordered that the Wahabis should abstain from uttering *amin* loudly to the annoyance of other worshippers. If they objected to this they might go elsewhere.

Mr. Justice Mahmood: Do you say that to say *amin* in a loud voice is wrong?

Mr. Sunder Lal: I do.

Mr. Justice Straight: What do the plaintiffs want?

The Chief Justice: To restrain the defendants, as I understand, from saying *amin* aloud.

Mr. Justice Straight: As I understand, the plaintiff says: "I have been bound over in sureties for the peace, and have been practically prohibited from going to this mosque and from using the word *amin* in the ordinary course of my religious duties. Be good enough to declare that we are entitled to do so." (To Mr. Sunder Lal:) Will such an application lie in law?

Mr. Sunder Lal replied that it did lie.

The Chief Justice: Do you want to maintain that the word *amin* is not part of the ritual adopted by Mahomedans, and that it is a case of brawling and disturbing the congregation by introducing irrelevant matter to pronounce it?

Mr. Justice Mahmood: It seems to me that you must be prepared to show that the decree of the court below is wrong, because the Mahomedan ecclesiastical law does not provide for the octave in which the word *amin* shall be pronounced.

Mr. Justice Straight: If you could show that these people deliberately went to this mosque for the purpose of interfering with the comfortable and orderly religious performances of others, then the law would deal with them.

Mr. Justice Mahmood: Can you show me any authority saying that pronouncing *amin* aloud is injurious to the soul of the man who says it, or injurious to the souls of those who hear it? If you cannot show that, you are simply obstructive people, and the strong arm of the law must remove you.

Mr. Sunder Lal: But I say that this is a Hanafi mosque.

Mr. Justice Mahmood: What is the meaning of that?

Mr. Sunder Lal: A mosque used and built and appropriated as it were by these people. Wahabis and Hanafis are much the same as Protestants and Roman Catholics.

Mr. Justice Brodhurst: Has it not been found that there is no proof that it is a Hanafi mosque and that there is no proof who constructed it?

This question was answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Sunder Lal said that the plaintiffs belonged to a modern sect who differed from his clients not only with regard to the uttering of this word, but in various other matters. He submitted that they went to the mosque more for the purpose of creating a disturbance than for anything else.

The Chief Justice: But saying that they are a modern sect is not saying they wilfully went there to create a disturbance.

At this point the plea put in in the lower court was referred to, and Mr. Justice Straight said that it was not then alleged that the plaintiffs went to the mosque to disturb the worshippers, but simply that there had been a controversy between the parties as to which held correct views. It appeared that the plaintiffs simply went to the mosque and uttered the word *amin* aloud. That in his opinion was not enough.

Mr. Sunder Lal. The whole question is whether they have a right to do that.

Mr Justice Tyrrell: They are not claiming a right; they are simply exercising a practice. The defendants should not be disturbed by other people's piety.

After considerable argument the court dismissed the appeal.

MESSRS. G. S. CURTIS, A. M. T. Jackson, J. Sladen, W. H. Lucas and S. R. Arthur have passed the higher standard departmental examination, the first-named with credit.

WHILE the subject of railway refreshments is to the fore, writes an up country paper, the East Indian management might well be invited to consider the propriety of opening a refreshment-room at Manikpur on the Jubbulpore line. Being the junction for the Indian-Midland there are always a certain number of lost souls in waiting about this station to whom such an establishment would be a convenience: whereas now a person starting from Allahabad who changes lines there has to spend the night and go on without refreshment. If it is said that the number of transhipments is not enough to make a regular refreshment-room pay, the answer is that Manikpur is obviously the proper dining-place for all passengers to Bombay instead of Allahabad. It is an absurd arrangement that fixes the dinner-hour between five and six, and in the hot weather monstrous. Besides it would be equally useful for travellers coming the other way, who are not supposed to reach Allahabad till past 9 a.m., and would not so much mind the habitual hour or hour-and-a-half extra if they had been fortified with a comfortable chota-hazri.

SAD OCCURRENCE AT KARACHI.

The Karachi correspondent of the Lahore paper says, that on Friday last a dog belonging to Mr. Parfit, one of the partners of the firm of Alex. McHinch and Co., was noticed to be looking very "queer," its mouth dropping foam, and its respiration seeming to to be laboured. The dog was behaving calmly, however, and nothing was done. On Sunday Mr. Parfit received a communication requiring instant attention, and started rather hastily from his seat. His dog, which had been sitting quietly beside him, sprang at its master, and bit him once through two garments, so as to severely pinch the flesh, and to cause a drop or two of blood to flow. Very soon after the animal found its way to a bed-room where a young child lay sleeping; and, springing upon the bed, the dog bit the child several times on the neck and cheek and shoulder. It then disappeared, and when next seen it was attacking a dog in the compound of Mr. G. Lambert, where it was fired at. Thence it went for some dogs on Mr. Rodocanachy's premises; and when it dashed over a lap-dog at the Ladies Club, it was covered with blood. One of the chokras who tried to remove the animal was also bitten. The dog was ultimately shot; but nobody appears to be certain as to what animals it has actually bitten. The owner of the dog is believed to have received advice to place himself under M. Pasteur's treatment without delay.

SIR WILLIAM MOORE'S DICTUM.

No Anglo-Indian, who values his peace of mind, observes a contemporary, should think of reading Sir William Moore's too attractive paper in the *Asiatic Quarterly* on the constitutional requirements of those who would reside in tropical climates. Primarily addressed to parents who are thinking of sending sons or daughters to this country it tells us as many terrible things as the advertisement of a quack medicine, with a disinterestedness which makes it all the more disquieting. A man, so the doctors have decided can have one of four constitutions: he can be sanguine or bilious, nervous or lymphatic. And according as he belongs to one or other of these classes he will be exposed in India to certain special dangers. Thus if sanguine he will be predisposed to congestive affections, if lymphatic to liver complaint and so forth—we need not go through the dismal list. His one chance of safety, as far as temperament is concerned, rests in a happy, but rare, admixture of the sanguine and bilious. If a bilio-sanguine with no predominance of the nervous system (the particular stumbling-block in this grade), he is as fairly fitted out we gather as anyone can be for the chances of an Indian existence. Still there are so many disqualifications incidental to all humanity which Sir W. Moore brings to mind, that even a bilio-sanguine need not be in a hurry to congratulate himself. Passing over graver weaknesses of system such as Insurance Companies take note of, Sir William brings forward a long list of minor maladies, each of which ought to disqualify a person from thinking of the East. And he has not only his own state of health to take into account; if his father or grand-father suffered, say, from gout, then India is no place for him. Age, too, is a very serious consideration. In an elderly man, unless he is safe of the hills, it is suicide to take an appointment, and if a man is not old enough the case is almost equally serious. And here we must really part from Dr. Moore, only noticing that he makes the atrocious and nefarious suggestion that no young lady should be allowed to come to this country till she is twenty-three. We talk of the tyranny of the priesthood: but what would be the Inquisition at its worst to the tyranny of the doctors if they were installed in the supremacy? Happily the hard force of circumstances cuts many questions short: and *aegida pauperias* drives most of us about our business without more thought for our temperaments than for our complexions.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, Captain C. Gadd, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, and Marseilles, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr Rushton	Mrs C Checr
Mr Poole	

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr and Mrs Scaly	Lieut C G Parsons
Mr J R Deane	Mr and Mrs A Berrill
Mr J Hollingsworth	Mr C Allen
Mr H Phillips	

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr H O Burne	Mr J S Crichton

FOR ADEN.—Lieut S H Godfrey.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s. s. Peshawur, Captain L. H. Moule, 15th November 1889.

FOR LONDON—Mrs Durand, infant and nurse, Mrs Nicholson, Mrs P Harrison and infant, Miss Harrison, Miss Lizzie Harrison, Miss Emily Harrison Miss Ada Harrison, Mr J G Mackay and Mr H Scott-Smith.

FOR BRINDISI—Mrs Ponsonby and Mr W Pigott.

FOR ISMAILIA.—Mr A Indowicz and Mr W Indowicz.

FOR ADEN—H R H The Commander-in-Chief, Col Jopp, Col Greig, Col Merriman, Col Cavaye, Brigade-Genl C B Knowles and Capt Fergusson.

Per s. s. Siam, Captain Weighell, 22nd November 1889.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr W Williams, Mr J Dixon, Mr H A D Phillips, Miss Chesney and Miss Chapman.

FOR MARSEILLES—Rev and Mrs A Lowis and child and Col and Mrs H B Hanna.

Per s. s. Oceana, Captain P. S. Tomlin, 28th November 1889.

FOR BRINDISI—Rev Sir J Phillips, Bart, Lady Phillips, Mr C A Daniell, Miss Daniell, Mrs Woodburn, Col and Mrs H M Vibart, Mrs A G Boothe, Mrs Naoni, Col McNaughton, Col T Graham and Mrs Stewart and infant.

FOR LONDON—Mrs Childers, infant and nurse and Mr J Gabbotti.

LIST OF PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. IMPERATOR.

The following is the list of passengers arrived yesterday (7th inst.) by the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co. s.s. Imperator:—

FROM TRIESTE AND BRINDISI.

Capt and Mrs Ravenshaw	Mr S Lang
Mr and Mrs Faichnie and 2 Misses Faichnie	Mr Voss
Mr T J Bennett	Mr Bauer
Mr, Mrs and Miss Lurion and infant	Mr Zabel
Mr and Mrs Froschman and child	Mr Fox
Mr and Mrs Solomon	Mr W Gurtler
Mr and Mrs Kruger and 2 children	Vice-Consul C B Prumler
Mrs and 2 Misses Cox	Mr R Scaly
Lady Hudson	Mr R Scaly
Mrs J Jaani, 2 children and governess	Mr J Bakes
Mrs Baker and daughter	Mr Gatsche
Rev Mother Th von Schmiat and 15 Rev Sisters	Mr L F Wegener
Mr G A Marinitsch	Mr W Tate
Mr H Druver	Mr Sinclair
Mr W Frank	Mr J Berends
Mr A Pfisterer	Mr J N Fisher
Mr A Herberstein	Mr Sallmann
	Mr Sturm
	Mr Venables
	Mr Moss
	Mr A Harissiadis
	Major Newham
	Mr Solomon and 2 friends

The s. s. Imperator left Trieste on the 22nd October afternoon, Brindisi on the 27th, Port Said on the 27th, Suez on the 28th, and Aden on the 2nd instant, and reached Bombay on the 7th inst. evening.

DEPARTURE OF H. M. S. TROOPSHIP SERAPIS.

H. M. S. Serapis, Commander F. B. Boardman, C. B., sails to-day for England, with 21 officers, 11 ladies, 15 children, 1,172 troops, 8 women, and 13 children. The following is the list of officers:—

Col. and Mrs. Williams, Bl. Staff Corps	Lieut. H. D. Chamier, Bl. Con.
Surgn.-Major and Mrs. J. Fraser and 3 children, Ms. M. S.	Lieut. E. S. Heard, North Fus.
Major N. Pochin, Rl. Fus.	Lieut. L. Combe, Bl., Scottish Rifles
Major J. D. Howden, Bl. K. R. R. Corps	Lieut. A. B. H. Drew, Bl. S. Corps
Surg. and Mrs. R.W. Ford and child, Bo. M. S.	Lieut. C. O. Swanston, Bl. S. Corps
Surg. J. R. Maree, Ms. M. Staff	Lieut. C. R. J. Griffith, Bedford Regt
Capt. J. L. Keir, Bl. R. A.	2nd Lt. McPherson, 5th, Dgn. Gds.
Rdg. Mr. E. Stannard, Bo. R. A.	Wife and two children of Lieut. R. Wapshare, Ms. Staff Corps
Capt. R. A. K. Montgomery, Bl. R. A.	Sister-in-law of Lt. R. Wapshare
Capt. J. E. Bush, Bo Dur.	Wife and four children of Qr.-Mr. J. King, Border.
Capt. and Mrs. W. Moore Lane and child, Bl. R.A.	Wife of Capt. Clarke Kennedy, Bl. S. C.
Lieut. and Mrs. R. Williams, Bo. S. C.	Wife and three children of Surg. A. S. Reid, Bl. I. M. D.
Lieut. and Mrs. F. de Butts, Bo. R. A.	
Lieut. A. R. Bustace, Bl. East Kent.	

MEN AND THEIR LANGUAGE.

The following is a report of an extempore address delivered by Dr. Leitner, Ph.D., L.L.D., D.O.L., etc., before the Victoria Institute, on "The Sciences of Language and of Ethnography," with general reference to the language and customs of the people of Hunza:—

The time has long ago passed when grammar and its rules could be treated in the way to which we were accustomed when at school. Vitality has now to be breathed into the dry bones of conjugations and declensions, and no language can be taught, even for more practical purposes, without a reasoning custom and history with so-called "rules." The influences of climate and of religion have to be considered, as also the character of the people, if we wish to obtain a real hold on the language we study. Do we desire to make language a speciality, the preparation of acquiring early in life two dissimilar languages, one analytic and the other synthetic, is absolutely necessary, because if that is not done we shall always be hampered by the difficulty of dissociating the substance from the word which designates it. The human mind is extremely limited, and amongst the limits imposed upon it are those of, in early life, connecting an idea, fact, or process, with certain words; and unless two languages, at least, are learnt, and those two are as dissimilar as possible, one is always, more or less, the slave of routine in the perception and in the application of new facts and of new ideas, and in the adaptation of any matter of either theoretical or practical importance. It is a great advantage, for linguistic purposes, which are far more practically important than may be generally believed, that the study of the classical languages still holds the foremost place in this country; because, however, necessary scientific "observation" may be, it cannot take the place of a cultured imagination. The stimulus of illustration and comparison, which, in the historical sense of the terms, is an absolutely necessary primary condition to mental advance, is derived from classical and literary pursuits. The study of two very similar languages, however, is not the same discipline to a beginner in linguistics, e. g., to learn French and Italian is not of the same value as French and German, for the more dissimilar the languages the better.

Again, if you desire to elicit a language, of which you know nothing, from a savage who cannot explain it, and who does not understand your language, there are certain processes with which some linguists, no doubt, are familiar, and others command themselves in practical experience; for instance, in pointing to an object which you wish to have, say, a fruit which you want to eat, you may not only obtain the name for it, but the gesture to obtain it, if you are surrounded by several savages whose language you do not know, may also induce one of the men to order another to get it for you,—I suppose on the principle that it is easy for one to command and for others to obey; but, be that as it may, this course, to the attentive observer, first obtains the name for the required thing and next elicits the imperative; you hear something with a kind of inflection which, once heard, cannot be mistaken for anything else than the imperative. Further, the *reply* to the imperative would either elicit "yes," or "no," or the indicative present. This process of inquiry does not apply to all languages, but it applies to a great many; and the attitude which you have to assume towards every language that you know nothing about, in the midst of strangers who speak it, is that, of course, of an entirely sympathetic student. You have indeed to apply to language the dictum which Buddhist Lamas apply to religion—never to think, much less to say, that your own religion (in this case your own language) is the best, i.e., the form of expression in which you are in the habit of conveying your thoughts, is one so perfectly conventional, though rational in your case, that the greatest freedom from prejudice is as essential a consideration as the wish to acquire the language of others. In other words, an addition to the mere elementary acquisition of knowledge, you have to cultivate a sympathetic attitude; and here, again, is one of the proofs of a truth which my experience has taught me that, however great knowledge may be, sympathy is greater, for sympathy enables us to fit the key which is given by knowledge. Gestures also elicit a response in dealing, for instance, with numerals, where we are facilitated by the fingers of the hand. Of course, one is occasionally stopped by a savage who cannot go, or is supposed not to be able to go, beyond two, or beyond five.

I take it that in the majority of cases of that kind, a good deal of our misconception with regard to the difficulty of the inquiry lies in ourselves—that ideas of multitude connected with the peculiar customs of the race that have yet to be ascertained, are at the bottom of the inability of that race to follow our numeration. For instance, we go up to ten, and in order to elicit a name for eleven, we say "one, ten"; if the man laughs, change the order, and say "

attentive inquiry? General Gordon would, probably, not have agreed with the writer of this contemptuous remark, which is doubly out of place when we are also told that the Mahdi was sending Gordon certain verses and passages from the Koran, illustrative of his position, which are eliminated by the translator as unnecessary, of no importance, and of very little interest! Now, considering that this gentleman knows Arabic, I think I am right when I add that with a little more sympathy he would have known more, and had he known more he would have quoted those passages, for it is most necessary for us to know on what precise authority of the Koran or of tradition this so-called Mahdi bases his claim, and knowledge of this kind would give us the opportunity of dealing with the matter. Again, on the question of Her Majesty's title of "Kaisar-i-Hind," which after great difficulty, I succeeded in carrying into general adoption in India, the previous translators of "Empress" had suggested some title which would either have been unintelligible or which would have given Her Majesty a disrespectful appellation, whilst none would have created that awe and respect which, I suppose, the translation of the Imperial title was intended to inspire. Even the subsequent official adopter of this title, Sir W. Muir, advocated it on grounds which have rendered it inapplicable to India. With the National Anthem, similarly, we had a translation by a Persian into Hindustani, which was supported by a number of Oriental scholars in this country, who either did not study it or who dealt with the matter entirely from a theoretical point of view; and what was the result? The result was that for "God save the Queen" a passage was put which was either blasphemous, or which, in popular Muhammedan acceptance, might mean "God grant that Her Majesty may again marry!" whereas one of the glories of Her Majesty among her Hindu subjects is that she is a true "Satti" or Suttee, viz., a righteous widow who ever honours the memory of her terrestrial and spiritual husband—neither of these views being intended by the translator, or by that very large and responsible body of men who supported him, and that still larger and emphatically loyal body that intended to give the translation of the National Anthem as a gift to India at a cost of several thousand pounds, when for a hundred rupees a dozen accurate and respectful versions were elicited by me in India itself.

I, therefore, submit that in speaking of the sciences of language and ethnography, we have, or ought to have, passed, long ago, the standpoint of treating them separately; they must be treated together, and as I said at the beginning, taking e.g. Arabic, with its thirty-six broken plurals (quite enough to break anybody's memory), you will never be able to learn it unless you thoroughly realise the life of the Arab, as he gets out of his tent in the morning, milches his female camel, &c., and unless you follow him through his daily ride or occupations. Then you will understand how it is, especially if you have travelled in Arabia, that camels that appear at a distance on the horizon affect the eye differently from camels when they come near, and are seen as they follow one another in a row, and those again different from the camels as they gather round the tent or encampment; and therefore it is that in the different perceptions to the eye, under the influence of natural phenomena, these multifarious plurals are of the greatest importance in examining the customs of the people. Then will the discovery of the right plural be a matter of enjoyment, leading one on to another discovery, and to work all the better; whereas, with the grammatical routine that we still pursue, I wonder, when we reach to middle or old age, after following the literary profession, that we are not more dull or confused than we are at present. When one abstract idea follows the other, as in our phraseology, it is not like one scene following another in a new country which is full of stimulus, but the course we adopt of abstract generalisations, without analysing them and bringing them back to their concrete constituents, is almost a process of stultification.

Coming now to one of the most primitive, and certainly one of the remnants of a pre-historic language, that of Hunza, which I had the opportunity of examining twenty-three years ago, while Gilgit was in a state of warfare, and where I had to learn the language, so to speak, with a pencil in one hand and a weapon in the other, and surrounded by people who were waiting for an opportunity to kill me, I found that on reverting to it three years ago, the language had already undergone a process of assimilation to the surrounding dialects, owing to the advance of so-called civilization, which in that case, and which in the case of most of these tribes, means the introduction of drunkenness and disease, in this instance, of cholera, for we know what has been the condition of those countries which lie in the triangle between Cashmere, Kabul, and Badakshan, and to which I first gave the name of Dardistan in 1866.

Now, what does this language show us? There the ordinary methods proved entirely at fault. If one pointed to an object, quite apart from the ordinary difficulties of misapprehension, the man appealed to, for instance, might say "your finger," if a finger were the thing of which he thought you wanted the name. If not satisfied with the name given in response, and you turned to somebody else, another name was obtained; and if you turned to a third person, you got a third name.

What was the reason for the differences? It was this, that the language had not emerged from the state in which it is impossible to have such a word as "head," as distinguished from "my head," or "thy head," or "his head"; for instance, *ak* is "my name," and *ik* is "his name." Take away the pronominal sign, and you are left with *k*, which means nothing. *Aus* is "my wife," and *gus* "thy wife." The *s* alone has no meaning, and, in some cases, it seemed impossible to arrive at putting anything down correctly; but so it is in the initial stage of a language; in the Hunza language under discussion, that stage is important to us as members of the Aryan group, as the dissociation of the pronoun, verb, adverb and conjunction from the act or substance, only occurs when the language emerges beyond the stage when the grouping, as it were, of the human child between the meum and tuum, the first and second persons, approaches the clear perception of the outer world, the "suum" the third person. Now, during the twenty years referred to, "his" (house), "his" (name), and "his" (head) are beginning to take the place of "house," "name," "head," generally, in not quite a decided manner, but still they are taking their place. When I subsequently talked to the Hunzas, and tried to find a reason for that "idiom," if one may use the term, it seemed very clear and convincing when they said, "How is it possible for 'a wife' to exist unless she is somebody's wife?" "You cannot say, for instance, if you dissociate the one from the other, 'her wife,' or 'his husband.' 'Head,' by itself, does not exist; it must be somebody's head." When, again, you dissociate the sound which stands for the action or substance from the pronoun, you come, in a certain group of words, to another range of thought connected with the primary family relation, and showing the existence of that particularly ancient form of endogamy, in which all the elder females are the mothers and all the elder men are the fathers of the tribe. For instance, take a word like "mother;" "m" would mean the female principle, "o" would be the self, and the *ther* would mean "the tribe"; in other words "mother" would mean "the female that bore me and that belongs to my tribe." Now, fanciful as this may appear to us, it is the simple fact as regards the Hunza language, which, when put to the test of analysis, will throw an incredible light on the history of Aryan words. For instance, taking Sanskrit as a typical language, you will, I believe, find how the early relations grew, and you will get beyond the root into the parts of which the root is made up; each of which has a meaning, not in one or two instances but in most. I am not going to read you this volume which I am preparing for the Indian Government, and which is only the first part of the analysis with regard to this language, and only a very small portion indeed of the material that I collected in 1866, 1872, and 1884 regarding that important part of the world, Dardistan, which is now being drawn within the range of practical Indian politics—a region situated between the Hindu Kush and Kaghan (lat. 37° N. and long. 73° E. to lat. 35° N. and long. 74·30 E.), and comprising monarchies and republics, including a small republic of eleven houses—a region which contains the solution of numerous linguistic and ethnographical problems, the cradle of the Aryan race, inhabited by the most varied tribes, from which region I brought the first Hunza and the first Kafir that ever visited England, and of which region one of its bigger chiefs, owing to my sympathy with the people, invested me with a kind of titular governorship. In that comparatively small area the questions that are to be solved are great, and it is even now in some part, perhaps, as hazardous a journey as, say, through the dark continent. Whether you get to the ancient Robber's Seat of Hunza, where the right of plundering is hereditary, or into the recesses of Kafiristan or the fastnesses of Pakhtu settlers; whether you proceed to the republics of Darel, Tangir or Chilas, or proceed to the community where woman are sometimes at the head of affairs, and which is neither worse nor better than others, an amount of information, especially ethnographic, is within one's reach, which makes Dardistan a region that would reward a number of explorers.

(*To be continued.*)

CENTRAL ASIAN EXPLORATION.

A LETTER FROM MR. DAUVERGNE.

MR. DAUVERGNE, whose mission has been completed, writing to the *Civil and Military Gazette* from Gilgit on the 22nd October, says:—

I wrote to you from Shaidullah Khoja on the 10th of August. Since then I have been travelling a good deal. Crossing the Killan Pass I went down as far as Khataitoon (in Kashgaria), and then turning towards the west went across the northern spurs of the Kuen-Luen range, getting over 13 passes of 19 to 14,000 feet altitude, and crossing several rivers, the most important of which are the Kargalik and Tisnof streams until I reached Tangar or Mazar, Bamafaulmalik on the Zerafthan, river, or Yarkand Daria, a little below the junction of the Toong river.

I crossed the river on inflated skins and marched up the Toong valley.

At Ak-Musjid, south of Khogiar, I met the Russian mission under Colonel Piewtsoff, Lieutenant Koborowsky and Mr. Bogdonowitch. They were grazing their camels and refitting for another move eastward.

The Toong valley is a very deep one bound on each side by rocky and lofty mountains almost inaccessible. The valley is fertile and abounds in fruits of all kinds. Snow seldom falls in the valley. The Sarikol chiefs, Hakim Begh, Mirza Akhoom Begh, Mehter Amam Begh, and Afzul Begh are very civil people, and as a race are decidedly Aryans with very fair complexions and handsomely cut features. They owe allegiance to the Chinese, but the latter seldom interfere in the affairs of the Toong valley. The Toong river takes its source in the Kandar range, and joins the Zerafthan (or Yarkand Daria) at little above Langar, and is not a tributary of the Taskurgan, as is indicated by some maps. The Kandar range is a giant one whose summits lie from north to south. Its passes are very high ones. I crossed it into the Sarikol Pamir by a pass 16,500 feet altitude. There is a sudden contrast between the Sarikol and Wariam Pamirs and the countries I had left. One is undulating slopes at an altitude of 11,000 altitude, the latter is more like Gilgit or Baltistan.

I made a few short marches down the Ali-Uchi of the Sarikol valley, and crossing the Ogriart Dawan dropped in to the Taskurgan valley, about three miles above the fort of that name.

That valley runs from north to south until it bends to the S. W. towards the Tagdumbath, Pamir and the great Murtogh Range, to the south is the watershed of the Taskurgan river.

I passed Kurgan-i-Ghiyadbai at the junction of the Kuryerab and Karachuntlar streams, and passed also the Mintaka valley and camped at the foot of the Kilik Dawan which leads into the Kunjoot country.

Ovis poli were very plentiful, and I counted one herd of more than 300, mostly ewes and young rams, but my Kirghese guide showed me a Mellah holding rams, and next day proceeded to the place. I shall not relate anything about my shikar, suffice it to say I shot four ovis poli of average size, much better than those I shot on the Ali-chur Pamir last year, and of a size 53 to 60 inches.

Major Cumberland and Lieutenant Bower, 17th Bengal Cavalry, appeared on the scene, and snow began to fall heavily. I had good reasons for wishing to get away towards Wakhan and Kashmir before the snow could close all the passes, and accordingly packed up and marched away to the west.

There were some curious rumours among the Kirghese of these parts. They said that some 20 Kunjoot had gone to the Amban of Yarkand clamouring for assistance against an attack made on them by 300 Inglese Ferringhees. They said they had killed fifty of them and made the rest prisoners; but said they were going to be attacked again, and wanted help in arms, ammunition and men. The Chinese gave them about seven horse loads of rifles, swords and ammunition, and said they would soon come to their assistance, but entreated them not to allow any Ferringhees to cross over this side.

It must have been very gratifying to the Chinese at Pekin to hear that their feudatories in these distant possessions had slaughtered fifty of the Foreign Devils, but that is the kind of news they generally receive at Pekin.

Two days after I left the ovis poli ground, I had crossed into the Makhiji Kul and encamped under three great glaciers, the real source of the Oxus river, and after three days more was at Gumbaz on Pamir Kurd. I was able to ascertain the fact that the true source of the Oxus was at the glaciers I had left, and not at the Gazkul where the Ak-Lu rises and joins the Oxus at Kila Wamar in Rothan as a tributary. Following the Oxus river I reached Serhad, where the weather was very threatening, and snow-storms of more frequent occurrence. My camp was near the old dilapidated fort of Serhad; and in compliance with the Wakhani people's request I was waiting an answer from the Governor of Kila Punjah allowing me to cross the Baroghill into Chittral. I was getting very sick of the delay, and on the sixth day an envoy arrived from Punjah enquiring about me and entreating me to wait an answer from Badakshan that supplies would be given to me, etc. I knew what that meant, and taking the bull by the horns, declared that I would be starting the next morning, and that I would resist any attempt to stop me. The palaver lasted very long, and until very late at night did not know what decision they had come to. At last one of my servants who spoke Makhani advised me to start very early in the morning, and that probably I would not be interfered with.

Next morning we were on the move at 3 a.m. with a little moon, and at 10 a.m. were over Baroghi Darvan—an easy pass of 12,000 feet altitude leading into Chitral.

While in Serhad I heard that the Russian Captain Groombtchefsky had tried to get into Kafiristan from Shignan, but was stopped by the Afghans at Kila Punjab. He was then at Aktath, trying to find a way into India.

My camp that night was facing the Darkot pass, but owing to the amount of snow it was closed. The view of the Hindu Kush on this side was very grand, a gigantic glacier extending to the east as far as one could see, and lofty peaks of some 22 to 24,000 feet elevation. The cold was intense.

I did not care to go round by Mastuj and Chitral, and Darkot being closed I resolved to attempt the Ishkoman pass leading into Ponyal and Gilgit. Snow began to fall; but we were on the move, and our horses were ploughing through two feet of snow: but it was very slow and tiresome travelling. Towards 3 p.m. we came on to lake Ishk-kul (or Karambar Lake) of about two miles long by ¾ mile broad, altitude 14,000 feet. At the other end we saw that the exit of its waters was giving rise to a stream flowing S. E. I came then to the conclusion that it must be the Karumbar river, and so it was. Time and the post does not permit me to relate the details of our toilings in the Karumbar valley. We passed over a terrible glacier about three miles broad and under the walls of four other glaciers. We crossed and recrossed the river hundreds of times over, and on the sixth day reached Eemit, the village where the refuge Ali Murdan Khan of Wakhan resides. He welcomed us as well as he could. He is very poor, being despoiled of his country by the Afghans, and lives on that little jaghir of Eemit granted to him by his father-in-law, the Aman-ul Mulk of Chitral.

The road from the Karumbar valley to Gilgit is very bad, but, thanks to the kind assistance of Rajah Afiat Khan and Rajah Akbar Khan of Ponyal, I was able to reach Gilgit all right, both men and beasts.

You will excuse the laconicism of this letter when I tell you that I am very tired, very feverish, and cannot well collect my thoughts.

Captain Durand and Dr. Robertson are in Chitral, and I have missed them.

Since Shaidullah Khoja I have not heard of Captain Younghusband who was to go to Hunza by the Shingthall pass.

Major Cumberland and Lieutenant Bower must have made a good bag of ovis poli where I left them. They intend wintering in Kashgaria.

A PASTEUR INSTITUTION FOR MADRAS.

COLONEL ROSS THOMSON, R. E., writes to the *Madras Mail*:—"If you can, and will found a Pasteur Institute in Madrase, you will do a good work, and I shall be glad to send you Rs. 100 as my contribution towards it. You are at full liberty to make what use you please of this letter to you, and if you will suggest any other means by which I can help you in the matter, you may rely upon my best to back you up."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½ per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

RAILWAYS FOR CHINA.

THE following is the most important part of the memorial on the subject of railways for China forwarded to the Emperor by His Excellency the Viceroy of Canton, as translated from the Chinese paper *Hu Pao* by the *Chinese Times*:—

Perusing carefully the words of H. M. the Empress, as contained in the communication received from the Grand Council, the memorialist perceives with what assiduous attention the Court regards the people's interests, and what importance it attaches to the requirements of coast defence.

Railways have been in vogue in Western countries for nearly a century, and they have been the principal source of their wealth and power.

At their initial stages, foreign nations only constructed trunk-lines, and it was not until traffic had been well developed and business firmly established that branch lines were extended, connecting their capitals with prefectural cities and towns. The outlays were at first enormous, but when they were completed, prince and peasant alike enjoyed their untold benefits. China is now eagerly seeking after methods by which she may preserve tranquillity within and repel invasion without. If she would augment her power, it is inevitable that she must have the superior sciences of the west. The Admiralty Board, in their memorial, have clearly explained the manifold uses of railways, which are as follows:—

1. They facilitate the operations of coast defence.
2. The expenses of maintaining local armies will be curtailed.
3. Transportation of troops and military stores will be expedited.
4. Trade and commerce will flourish.
5. Mines will be opened and profitably developed.
6. Travelling will be facilitated.
7. A regular and expeditious mail service will be established.
8. The conveyance of famine relief be prompt and rapid.

According to the memorialist's humble opinion, the special point in the matter of railways which claims our attention is this: Since China has opened herself to international trade, the comparative value of her imports and exports will determine the prosperity or adversity of her commerce, and establish the happiness or misery of her people.

During recent years, the value of opium and foreign goods annually imported and consumed in China exceeds the aggregate value of all her exports by about Tls. 20,000,000. Should this unequal trade continue, China will assuredly be drained. It being now impossible to stop the importation of opium and foreign goods, the only remedy left us is to devise measures for the increased production of native goods and their greater consumption at home and abroad.

To do this, however, there are two serious difficulties to be met. The distance from our extreme northern and western provinces to the sea coast is so enormous that transportation will be excessively toilsome and slow; besides, the quality of native goods is so coarse and their value so trifling, that unless they were improved by foreign machinery their sale would be nearly profitless. But to bring machinery into the interior to improve these course and cheap native products would be extremely cumbersome without railways. When the cost of manufacturing native products and transporting them to the seaports has been reduced to its minimum, and their consumption has increased to an appreciable extent, the export duty can be greatly lessened, thereby affording encouragement to native industries. Therefore, if China would develop her native trade, and place her exports on a par with her imports in order not to suffer disadvantage in her international commerce, she must have iron roads.

China is being watched by powerful neighbours who are a source of imminent peril to her. The length of our river and sea coasts is so great, and our northern frontiers measure so many thousands of *li*, that we know not where to defend, where to fortify.

Without railways, how are we to meet the emergencies of sudden attacks? Can China have a numberless supply of skilful generals and disciplined troops? Whence will she procure the requisite quantity of arms and provisions for her numberless armies?

In order to meet the interests of Government and people alike, the first trunk-line should be built through the most eligible localities, whence future extensions may be conveniently and advantageously made.

In the memorialist's humble opinion a grand trunk line should be constructed from Lu-kon-chiao, a point outside of the Capital, and, passing through Honan, terminate at Hankow in Hupei. The advantages of such a line may be put under seven different headings. (1.) Being located far in the interior, it will not incur any risk of being utilised by an enemy in case of war. (2.) Being made to pass through vast plains and unoccupied tracts of country, the line will avoid interference with graves and residences. (3.) The enormous amount of traffic and general business which this line will create will afford occupation to millions of people, none of whom need be deprived of means of support. (4.) The amount of traffic on this line, as it passes through the only most flourishing provinces, will be so great that not will it pay working expenses, but afford enormous profit. (5.) Should danger ever threaten the Capital, the forces in Hupei, Hunan, Kiangsu, &c., can be concentrated in a day. And in the event of local rebellion, troops can be transported with such rapidity that a few days will suffice to quell it and restore peace. (6.) With such a railway, the rich coal and iron mines in Shansi will be readily developed, and China will obtain an exhaustless supply of these articles. (7.) In the event of a blockade of her coast, China need have no fear of being unable to transport cereals to Peking, as they can be taken from Chinkiang to Hankow in two or three days' time and thence by rail conveyed to Lu-kou-chiao, which is equally distant from the Government granaries with Tungchow.

When this line is completed, it will give a marvellous impetus to inland trade and people of all classes will find it so beneficial and profitable that it will speedily become popular, and all future extensions will be carried out without difficulty. In conveying merchandise through the interior, railways will do away with the many risks incidental to river transport, such as stealing by the crew, dampness from rain, loss through decay, &c. When our northern and north-eastern provinces have been reached by railways, China will after a score of years present a very different spectacle as a Military Power.

Those who consider an undertaking of this nature as too great, and are sceptical as to whence the enormous funds required shall be procured, should know that such an apparent difficulty is not insurmountable. The memorialist proposes to divide this line into several sections, the first section to extend from the starting point to Ching Ting, the next to extend to the north bank of the Yellow River, thence to Hasin Yang Chou, and last to Hankow. The country through which this line passes consists principally of level plains, and much labour will be saved. If a true and economical estimate of the cost of building such a line be made it will be found that Tls. 5,000 or Tls. 6,000 will suffice for each *li*, and about Tls. 4,000,000 for each section—or for the four sections Tls. 16,000,000.

The work can be apportioned into eight years, and surely China will not find it impossible to raise Tls. 2,000,000 yearly. To raise the required capital, the Directors of the Railway Company should proceed to get subscribers to the shares, besides which the Financial and Salt Commissioner and Customs Taotais should, in places where general business and the salt trade are flourishing, issue share certificates and exhort merchants to subscribe to them, and those merchants and deputies who procure the greatest number of share subscribers should receive official promotion. The Company should also be permitted to borrow part of their capital for meeting current expenses. The iron to be required can be furnished by the mines in Shansi, and although its quality may be somewhat inferior to the best foreign wrought iron, yet if the raw ore be properly tempered, it will answer the purposes of railway building. At the Yu Ting-ping district and at Lu Chih in Shansi, where rich iron mines exist, the necessary furnaces and machinery should be set up to give us an ample supply of the useful metal. For constructing the first section, it will be necessary to purchase almost all our materials abroad, but after that China should use only native iron.

As a final conclusion, the memorialist considers the advantages of the Peking-Hankow line to be incomparably greater than those of the Tientsin-Tungchow line because in the former there are no local drawbacks.

The Viceroy Li Hung-chang should undertake to appoint these Directors and Managers who were originally recommended for the China Railway Company, in order that they may take the matter in hand and proceed in a systematic manner.

The Railway Company should be ordered to carry out the Shan-hai-kuan extension as was originally recommended in their memorial to the Throne, because such an extension is imperatively necessary for the protection of our north-eastern frontiers. Supposing this line is unprofitable, and unable to earn even working expenses, temporary subsidies should be afforded by the Government to evince its considerate attitude towards railway capitalists. But the latter should not under any pretext be permitted to alter their original plan by forsaking the Shan-hai-kuan extension and, soley with the view of private gain, seek to build the Tientsin-Tungchow line.

THE INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Winter, Burder, and Bayley, appeared before Mr. Cooper with his client, Mr. Jonas Ellinger, who laid an information against one Mahadeo Brijmohun, a piece-goods dealer, keeping a place of business in the Lukhmidas Khimjee cloth market.

Mr. Ellinger, in his information, stated:—I am the representative in Bombay of the firm of Kerr Tarruck and Company, merchants. My firm have been in the habit of importing into India various kinds of piece-goods, upon which we have our own tickets, all of which bear our name. A short time ago I discovered that goods were being sold in the bazaar bearing our tickets, but which had not been imported by us, and I accordingly caused enquiries to be made and succeeded in getting purchased from Mahadeo Brijmohun, of the Lakhmidas market, a piece of Turkey red bearing our "Dassai Badshah" ticket upon it. The piece of Turkey Red had not been imported by us. I have discovered that it was portion of a piece imported by Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Company, and bears their stamp and name upon it in the vernacular. I believe that upon a search being made on the premises of Mahadeo Brijmohun, and at his godown, goods will be discovered bearing my firm's tickets, but which were not imported by us; but though I have made every endeavour to do so, I have been unable to get any more pieces bought for me in the bazaar. I therefore charge Mahadeo Brijmohun under amended sections 478 and 480 of the Indian Penal Code, and under sections 3, 4, and 5 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act of 1889, and pray that a search-warrant may be issued for a search of Mahadeo Brijmohun's premises at Lukhmidas market and his godown.

The Magistrate on the above information ordered a summons and a search-warrant to be issued as applied for.

ATHENS OF TO-DAY.

MODERN Athens, writes the *Globe*, is a strange cong-lomerate. Under our present conditions of life it could hardly be otherwise. We, of the Nineteenth Century, who enjoy the blessings of constitutional governments, have a curious habit of assimilating all our great cities to each other. They must all be laid out in the rectangular mode; and the houses as well as the streets, public squares, and gardens, must be rectangular. The nation that introduces a new fashion in this particular will deserve well of the human race; even a city in which the streets are so many concentric circles will be welcomed for its novelty. But Athens, the oldest of European cities, is also one of the newest, and it is possible to fancy that one is in either Paris or New York, instead of in the Stadion-street or Solon-street of this famous capital; though, to be sure, certain of its slums are remarkably like Leather-lane, or a White-chapel alley.

White marble palaces abound in the more opulent parts of Athens, on the slopes of the mountain of Lycabettus and nearly as far as possible (within the city precincts) from the Acropolis. The eye blinks at their whiteness, especially when the sky is cloudless and the sun is at the zenith. The University, the House of Parliament, the Royal Palace, and sundry other notable buildings are worthy of admiration for their size, their associations, or their architecture. Of these, the palace is the least pleasing. It is as ugly as any metropolitan workhouse; and there can be no doubt that as soon as Greece has paid all her debts, and acquired as much extraneous territory as is good for her, she will level this great costly building to the ground, and erect a better. But to the country Greeks, who nowadays come into Athens by excursion trains from Corinth and Central Attica, and gaze in wonder at their capital's magnificence, the palace, as the largest habitation they have ever seen, is something almost stupefyingly superb. In the Acropolis they take no interest. How should they? There is no cafe on this sacred rock, and no wine shop in which they may tipple discreetly while they discuss the crops or the festa of this or that great Saint of their Church. Unless it is holiday time, they may also be asked to pay a drachma for the privilege of the ascent—a preposterous thing. They therefore content themselves with looking up at it from the unsavoury streets which run into its rocky base on the northern side, and which cast their foul tribute of egg-shells and cabbage stalks on to its venerable flanks.

It is hard for a person of one of the older established Kingdoms or States of Europe to take the Greeks seriously, and especially the Athenians. One is apt to fancy that if you tap the so-called realm of King George very hard, it will vanish, or turn on a sudden into the melancholy, forlorn, sweet country ruins and proud memories which an imagination full of the classics would have it to be. Really, there is little enough to excite sensibility in Athens, at least compared to the demands of expectation. The boys cry the daily papers just as elsewhere. Their voices, perhaps, are a little shriller, that is all. If you pass the gates of the House of Parliament at the right time, you may chance upon a group of unassuming, stoutish little gentlemen in sleek civilised broad cloth, most of them wearing spectacles, and all with outstretched hand to give further emphasis to the eager torrent of their oratory. They have not satisfied themselves in the Senate House, but must needs continue their debates outside in Stadion-street. And the little butcher boys in blue, with uncovered close-cropped heads and bright blue eyes, and such other of the townsfolk as pass at the moment, look admiringly at these their country's representatives discussing the national business. Perhaps, when no one is in sight the butcher boy will take out a slate pencil, and write the words "Tricoupis is a fool" upon one of the pillars of the portico; and then he will take to his heels lest the police should seize him for his high treason. The milkman and the itinerant sellers of greens also shout their goods in Athens with no more heed of melody than their brother hucksters elsewhere. And the light footed damsels of the capital trip to and fro in the airy attractive way characteristic of civilisation; perhaps with silver or gilded grasshopper pins stuck in their rich black hair, as a proud testimony to their noble birth, and the infinite length of the paternal pedigree.

To go at a bound from the gross to the ethereal, look next at the Acropolis itself. Assuming that you have been allowed to enter these divine precincts, you will have hard work to elevate your spirit fitly to the occasion. Of course the pillars and temples and battered fragments are there as they were; but the babble from the streets of Athens below keeps you in mind of the corporeal, and fatally oblivious of the spiritual essence of the place. A man might as well go to the churchyard of St. Dunstan's in Fleet-street, at noon, in quest of poetic ideas. The warder of the rock paces up and down between the Parthenon and the Propylea, making the lizards speed into the crannies, and calling brief echoes from the paving-stones. Someone, perchance, is taking, photographs. A lady in spectacles, and with short skirts, walks to and fro in another part of the rock, reading Plato, and now and again lifting her eyes to look on Salamis or Ægina, the plain between Athens and Piræus, or the white murmurous city beneath her. Some German burgher folk form a cosy circle among the stones, and using a fallen capital as a table, picnic with an attempt at joviality in an atmosphere that was consecrated to the gods. A tutor explains to his reluctant pupil the various compartments of the Greek temple. A party of Americans exclaim, "Oh my!" till the place echoes with the phrase. None but the most introspective of persons can keep aloof from these several distracting influences. One descends to the city again, asking oneself. "Is this Athens?" "Is the Acropolis no more than this?" It is all a burlesque, or worse.

A few hundred paces south or east of the Acropolis, one chances upon a little brook, containing indeed hardly enough water to float a stickleback. There is a barrack and military exercising ground in the neighbourhood, whence sounds a deafening swell of bugles. But all this inflated music can make no more of the stream than the eye sees. The ducks that wet their feet in it, and no more, could hardly have a meaner opinion of it, for its mere natural qualities, than yourself. And it takes much effort to realise that the Ilissus itself is not really responsible for one's feeling of disappointment when first one sets eyes upon it. The washerwomen of Athens spread their clothes to dry where Plato and Socrates and the others walked upon these banks, with themes of sweet calm philosophy upon their tongues. And the Greek trumpets bray and bluster like cocks crowing. "We are better fellows than the Turks, out of question. They would therefore do well to give us Crete, and aught else of the kind, without a fuss; or we will know the reason why."

It is very singular—this march of civilisation. The eccentic and restless creature treads 99-100ths of a city under foot without a scruple of remorse, and cherishes the 100th part with a remarkable affectation of fondness. Athens is full of examples of this anomalous behaviour. And when at length one gets into the train for Piræus (the carriages of which bear the name of an English manufactory), and prepares to leave Greece, one is prone to wish the city were either entirely old again, or that the few dead bones of its antiquity which survive were buried out of sight, and that there were absolutely nothing to impede it in its race with the most modern of the world's cities. But, of course, this is unspeakable Philistinism.

MR. W. W. ROCKHILL'S JOURNEY THROUGH TIBET.

MR. ROCKHILL has recently been confiding his experiences of travel in China to a correspondent of the *New York Herald*:—

I started from Pekin, he writes, and went the whole of the north of China by way of Sin-ning, the most north-western town. From that city begin the Mongol tribes. From there I went up to Koko Nor Lake, a tremendous salt lake. Then I went round north of that lake, and thence into the Taidan, the greater part of which is a desert. In that country the Russian Prince General Prjevalsky had travelled somewhat, but I did not follow his route. I crossed this Mongol country with ponies, and when I got down to the bottom of it I came to the road to Lassa, the captial of Tibet. My intention was first to go to Lassa, but they told me the Russain expedition had gone that way. I made up my mind it would be best to explore Eastern Tibet. I took the high road which the Abbe Huc took. I exchanged my horses for camels, and after a great deal of trouble in getting the run of the lakes and rivers I crossed the Kuen Lun Mountains on three different occasions. The passes are between 15,000 and 16,000 feet high. We crossed a tremendous desert perfectly uninhabited, but filled with game, the wild yak, wild asses, and three or four descriptions of antelope.

From the time that I left China until I got back I wore the native dress, and I had four Chinese with me. I did not have any passport, because the Chinese Government would not have given me a passport, and if they had would probably have tried to revoke it before I had got out of the country. Count Sechyni, a Hungarian, tried it in 1878 or 1879, and when he got out to Linning and asked permission to cross there they refused it, on the ground that there was no road through the country. They said it could not be heard of. The people that lived south of the city did not recognise the authority of anybody. They lived on pillage and in caverns in the rocks, and were perfect savages. The great danger is on the road taken by Abbe Huc. They are likely to cross over and attack you.

SUFFERING FROM THE CLIMATE.

We suffered tremendously with the rarification of the air called the sirocchee. We could not sleep; but one curious thing about it that I could find no explanation for was that we did not feel it the most at the highest point. As we crossed the Yellow River there was a perfectly flat plain. It was as much as the horses and even the dogs could do to put one foot before another. We, riding our horses, were catching our breath the whole time, but we ascended the mountain, and did not suffer at all. On going lower we suffered greatly from vomiting and fever. The condition of the atmosphere was the same in both places, and there was no wind. In the desert a good many of our horses died of starvation. The game is so plentiful that the grass is eaten off the ground as close as though cut with a moving machine.

When we came down to the north of this riverwe came upon the first Tibetan encampments. Here we got into a country called Namtso. I met the chief there and stayed with him two days. He was a very good fellow, and was extremely kind to me. He told me about Prjevalsky's journey. After some days talking and giving him some presents, and promising some more, he gave me a yak and carried my luggage to a point about three days south of this Drechu. Jykeundo was the first big town that I came to.

BOYCOTTED BY THE PRIEST.

There were about twenty-five hundred lamas there. They tried to stop me and would not let me buy anything for my horses. They did not want anybody outside to come in there. That is the plan they have always tried if anybody has undertaken to travel in Tibet. They kept this up for two or three days, and I did not know whether they would try to turn me out or imprison me. So I decided to leave a part of my men with all my luggage, and I started out with what horses were available and without any luggage at all.

We rode thirteen days part of the time down the valley of the Drechu. Every day we would pass a place where these lamas were keeping out of the way of houses and people. It was the only chance of getting through. Finally we got down to Kanze on the river, another big Tibetan town. There we had the same story again. They tried to pull down the house I was stopping in. It was always the lamas. The people were very kind. I managed to stay there about four days. There was a little Chinese official there, with eight or ten soldiers, who was very kind to me. After propitiating him with presents he gave me four soldiers. They rode along as fast as possible to a place called Bawe, all the time through the same kind of thickly settled country.

There were a few Chinese traders there who had married women of the country and lived there. We got down to Tsa-Chin-Lu, the most western town of China. I took a sedan chair, and for nine days went over a mountainous country to a place called Yachow. There I took a little bamboo raft and went to Kiatingfu, and from there I went down the river until I reached Suifu on the Yang Sing. From there I was able to pursue my journey safely to Shanghai. Throughout China I met with perfect courtesy everywhere. I never had an unkind word said to me.

UNDER PRIESTLY CONTROL.

The Tibetan people are well disposed and kind, but they are under the control of the lamas. They have all the riches of the country in their hands, so that, no matter how well people are disposed towards you, a word from the lamas is enough to set them against you. The objection of the lamas to the entry of foreigners was that they would seek the treasures of the country. The Chinese government which exercises a nominal sovereignty over Tibet, will not issue passports to travel there because they cannot afford sufficient protection for foreigners. They say that the people are easily excited and they cannot be responsible for them. The Tibetans are very independent, and the few Chinese soldiers are widely scattered. There are localities where the Chinese cannot get any hold, although the province is nominally theirs. The soldiers are in fear and trembling themselves. They do not have their horses or their arms with them, but go up to Tsa Chin Lu once a year, when they are allowed to take their bows and arrows and practise with them.

Lamaism is the prevailing religion. They have a tremendous literature, and reading prayers is their constant employment. They have prayer wheels, some run by water and some by wind, on the tops of the houses. These are filled with prayers, and the fact that they are turned from left to right is the same as reading them, for the words pass before the eyes. If they are turned the other way, however, the effect is bad.

The people engage the lamas to come and read prayers for them. They pay about ten cents a day, and they give them tea and food. The rich people will give large sums of money for the reading of prayers. As a matter of fact under the cloak of sanctity, the lamas are engaged in all kinds of trading at Tsa Chin Lu. There are no pawnbrokers shops, which are such an institution in China. The business is in the hands of the lamas, and bands of them scour the country collecting everything they can.

TIBETAN WOMEN.

The girls are extremely pretty, of good colour, tolerably tall and straight, and well developed. They are gay, jolly, and laughing, and their dress is picturesque. When dressed with all their jewellery on they present a very pleasing appearance. Many of them wear a sort of silver plague on their heads. The Tibetan woman invests her spare cash in jewellery. She will buy all the silver jewellery she can, and then when she can afford it exchanges it for gold.

My theory was to get in on the northern or desert side, where the information that I was coming should not go ahead of me. To go with a small army I did not believe would result in success. An Englishman, Coleman MacAulay, Secretary of the Governor of Bengal, attempted to go in with seven hundred or eight hundred men, and the result was that the Tibetans tried to cut him off, and a war followed, which England has had to keep up for the past two years. Prjovalsky had a lot of Cossacks and plenty of money. I had only a few hundred dollars, and a few men. If I had gone with anything larger I would not have got through. My journey through Tibet covered a route over a thousand miles long, but, counting my digressions, it probably reached fifteen hundred or eighteen hundred miles.

The journey from Pekin clear round to Shanghai would probably count up 2,600 miles. It was an interesting experience, and I may embody the results of my work in a report to the British or Russian Geographical Society. The Government of this country will not lend the assistance in such work in preparing maps and working out the surveys which the British Government would do, so that while as an American I should like to give the result of my work to my own country. I may not be able to do it.

IT appears that only a small number of Tibetans have ventured into Garwhal, as was the case last year. They have established themselves just within the border in a small and rudely fortified post, and have begun the collection of custom-dues from such travellers as use the Niti Pass. A detachment of the 3rd Gurkhas has been ordered to expel them, and destroy the post.

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IS THE WORLD A FAILURE?

THE question "Is life worth living?" originally asked with adroit keenness, and answered with subtile power, writes the Rev. G. P. Hopps in the *Echo*, was, nevertheless, felt at once to be intrinsically empty. The answer, of course, was that it depends on the life (or on "the liver," as one grim humourist put it.) The life of a sweater's slave, for instance, might not be worth living, while the lives of tens of thousands of happy men and women might naturally be regarded as almost the perfection of bliss. "We feel we are having too many of the beautiful things of this world all to ourselves, and we cannot help it," writes one of these favoured ones. "Won't you come and see us?" Of course there is always a way out of that; but it does not touch the question, "Is life worth living?" the answer to which must always be both "Yes" and "No."

But the larger question, "Is the world a failure?" takes all in, and attempts to strike a balance. That also may be equally vain; but it, at least, attempts to be just; and the question is by no means as merely abstract as it looks. It is, in fact, tremendously practical. Secretly, it is eating its way into millions of tender consciences and sensitive minds. It is giving a pathos and undertone of melancholy to much of our literature, and to many of our remedies for urgent ills. It is at the bottom of some curious symptoms that puzzle the politicians, and perplex even the physicians; for, on an extending scale, the doubt is creeping in which, if pressed, would answer this question with a mournful "Yes." It was John Stuart Mill, thirty years ago, who gave us the key-note—the deep minor key-note—that arrested and thrilled some of the finest spirits of his day, through whom multitudes now feel in a half unconscious way what Mr. Mill felt with such tragic definiteness when he said that "the scheme of Nature cannot have for its sole or even principal object the good of human or other sentient beings" and that Nature is so wantonly cruel that "nearly all the things which men are hanged or imprisoned for doing to one another are Nature's every-day performances." In this Mr. Mill revealed the refined and sensitive thinker whose highly strung nerves were painfully responsive to every jarring note.

But that supplies the first explanation and consolation. Curiously enough, it is usually the well off who are pessimists; not the poor, struggling creatures whose sorrows supplied the pessimist with his doubts and glooms. The squalor, the smells, the grinding and hopeless nature of the struggle are to the refined and sensitive onlookers a thousand times more dreadful than they are in reality to the participators. Is Shoreditch a failure? Or Bermondsey? Or Bethnal-green? Or St. George's-in-the-East? They are bad enough; and those miles of leprous roofs and walls hide trouble and sorrow enough, Heaven knows. But what would have driven John Stuart Mill mad these poor strugglers hardly notice. "I would rather cut my throat than live there," said a poet-artist to us the other day. "Ah, yes, perhaps you would. But do not measure their misery by your needs," was the reply. In those streets and lanes, smoke-dimmed and soot begrimed, children laugh as well as cry; and lovers gossip, and men and women come home glad, as to a little haven; and the sad wayfarers have long had their backs adjusted to the burden. Tragedy is there. Yes; but comedy smiles, and burlesque is merry, and the domestic drama runs on its quaint and even pretty way. Put tears and laughter, hope and despair, sickness and health, squalor and the wholesome fight against it, side by side, and strike the balance. Who can tell the result? He would be a bold man, or a very sad one, who would say that even St. George's-in-the East is a failure. A mystery, an object of pathetic interest, it may be; but not a failure in the sense that it would have been better if the Thames had always flowed over where St. George's stands, and nothing of its battling life had ever been.

Even if we turn to the most backward nations—to the uncivilised inhabitants of tropic seas—what do we find but an enormous amount of physical enjoyment, and even of emotional delight of a minor kind, mixed, doubtless, with "baser matter," but not in any sense destroyed by it. It is even arguable that, on the mere score of happiness, a man had better be a healthy South Sea Islander or naked Zulu than a London dock labourer, or even a cotton-spinning "hand." In common with fishes, and beasts, and birds, the uncivilised races, apart from the higher considerations, furnish a not inconsiderable contribution to the credit side of the great account.

The magic word "Evolution" wants utilising in many ways and spheres. The man of science has had a fine innings with it; and splendid use he has made of it. But the political and social economist, the moralist, the ordinary politician, the preacher, want it badly. We are all on the march. That is the great explanation; and that is practical politics. Is the artist's picture a failure when it seems but a poor preliminary smudge? Or is the statue a failure when the sculptor's dream is only a little emancipated from the rugged block? Or is the play a failure because we have seen the first Act, and not the second and third? The world is on pilgrimage. That is a doctrine just as necessary in the House of Commons as in Westminster Abbey. The beast is only just being lost in the man; and we are still only shaking off survivals of the jungle and the cave. The growl of the bear, the snarl of the gorilla, the howl of the wolf, the fight over the bone, all have their counterparts amongst us still—and in some rather exalted places, too. But we are marching on.

The portion of the journey we have achieved has given us wondrous results—all the Wonderland, for instance, of poetry, which lives on the mingling of joy and sorrow, comedy and tragedy, hope and fear, love and hate, the sinking back to the brute, and the soaring up to anticipations of the next, or angel-stage. A beautiful journey if sorrowful!—the saddest and least profitable elements of which have not been man's moans and woman's tears.

In London, perhaps, above all places on the face of the earth, our question might be thoughtfully asked. But it is in this very London that the mighty problem is being solved. The old selfishness in social life, in government, in the relations between class and class, are still bad enough, and, on some sides, tragic enough, but they are being brought up for judgment in a way the like of which was never known; the giving of a vote to the poorest coster-monger, equally with the richest lord; the proposal to give a vote to the obscurest woman, fighting her little battle of life against such awful odds; the very establishment of a great Council for London, to which the highest and the lowest are called—the rich, the poor, the wise man and the fool, from end to end of this roaring Babylon. At the one end a rich aristocrat, who cheerfully sacrifices himself for the public good; at the other end, with equal rights, a man paid his poor wages by his fellow working-men to go and speak for them. What does it all mean? It means that we are all awake, and marching on. It means that the world is not going to permit itself to be a failure—that, in truth, it never can be a failure while it can produce an army of pioneers, for whom the very struggle is a means of development, and whose very sorrows often bring a strange and touching joy.

THE trade in Australian ponies, writes a contemporary, has seemingly become a thriving one, assuming that the supply is an indication of the demand. The Calcutta Turf Club measured no less than thirty-six ponies last month, thirty-four of these being newly landed Australians, the other two country-breds. Yet it was only two years ago that the Calcutta stewards steadily set their faces against pony-racing, and not a single provision for this class found place in the Calcutta prospectus. The change that has come over the scene would hardly be credited by Calcutta racing men of the last generation, and perhaps as little relished. We have exchanged bigger horses, if fewer, and fewer owner who raced for racing's sake, for small ones and many owners racing mostly for gambling's sake.

THE London correspondent of the *Liverpool Daily Post* gives some interesting particulars about cremation, apropos the cremation of Sir W. Tindal Robertson. He says the English people evidently do not take readily to cremation, which has not even the attraction of cheapness. In Japan, where in this respect they are far ahead of our civilisation, cremation is a popular usage arranged on a popular scale of prices. The correspondent saw a man cremated at Tokio, and ascertained that the outside charge was 28s., and that was an extravagant rate. In all the large towns in Japan there are three scales of price for cremation. In the first class each body is burnt separately, when the charge is seven yen, equal to about 28s. of our money. In the second class the charge runs down to 10s., the only difference in the process being that two or more bodies, according to the briskness of trade, are burnt at the same time in the same furnace. The third class pay is only 6s. 6d., an economy achieved by dispensing with the semblance of a coffin, which in Japan takes something of the form of a butter-tub, in which the body is encased and placed upon faggots of wood.

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PURE PERSONALITIES.

SIR ROBERT PEEL has a son who was christened Robert after his grand-father and father, so that there is no danger at present of the historic combination of names becoming extinct. Robert Peel the younger is heir to the family "place," Drayton Manor, and £25,000 a year. He spends a portion of his time at Oxford, under the benign eye of Professor Jowett, but he is by no means insensible to the delights of a London season. When at the Varsity he is to be found in the "Corn," and his rooms there are perfect models of taste and luxury. He is immensely popular wherever he goes, and he dearly loves a quiet yachting trip.

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The late Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, in memory of whom a very handsome statue was unveiled at Liverpool, stood in a curious double relationship to Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., being, at one and the same time, the hon. member for Barrow's father-in-law and brother-in-law. Stowell Brown, as he was familiarly called, was one of the most famous pulpit and platform orators Liverpool has ever produced, and was one of those—in the early days of the fashion—who was invited to lecture through the United States. With the exception of Spurgeon and Ward Beecher, he was, perhaps, unrivalled in his particular style in the length and breadth of Nonconformity. In his early days he had, for a limited time, driven an engine, and to the last preserved an utter carelessness for personal appearance, being the quintessence of unconventionality. He was a big, massive, unwieldy man, and he used to slouch through the streets with his hands deep to the wrists in the pockets of a huge pair of loose baggy black trousers, while on the back of his head was a silk hat that seemed to belong to a past generation.

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He was an ardent smoker, and used to construct his sermons amid a cloud of smoke, emitted either from a homely clay pipe or the finest brand of Havannah cigar. Although his sermons were delivered in an easy offhand manner, they were always written at home with almost painful labour. He once told the present writer that they usually cost him ten hours' work. No man had command of language more "understanded of the people," and his mind out through questions like a saw. But, strange to say, although a Democrat of Democrats through the best part of his life, towards the end—like Mr. Bright and Mr. W. S. Caine himself—Stowell Brown grew curiously Conservative. When Mr. Caine, senior, died, some years ago, Stowell Brown participated in an immense fortune, which that gentleman had acquired in the iron trade.

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The following story, apropos of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, happily illustrates the ready wit which usually accompanies the merry baronet on his journeys. It appears that Sir Wilfrid was walking along Regent-street just before his recent illness, when the pressure of the crowd caused him to approach dangerously near to a spirited horse yoked to a brewer's dray. This friend of man had evidently recognized his distinguished visitor, for he suddenly snatched hold of the hon. baronet by the coat sleeve and refused to yield, until compelled by his driver. Sir Wilfrid humorously asked the driver whether his horse thought all flesh was grass. The drayman answered with a cynical smile, which seemed to betray a certain foreknowledge of his renowned interrogator, coupled with a kind of sneaking sympathy with his four-footed friend.

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Commander Verney Lovett Cameron, C.B., is the son of the present Vicar of Shoreham, and a native of Weymouth in Dorsetshire. He is forty-six years old, quite young enough to cross fresh Continents, dark or otherwise, if there were any left. Commander Cameron has done remarkable things in the thirty-two years since first he gloried in the rank and dignity of a midshipmite. He is the first Englishman—or, for that matter, the first European—who has crossed Africa from Ocean to Ocean. That was in the years 1872 to 1876, when he went in search of Livingstone. As soon as he discovered that Livingstone was dead, he started on his adventurous journey on his "own hook." He travelled right across Africa, doing three thousand miles of the way on foot.

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Commander Cameron has done great public service in his explorations of a railway route to India. His book entitled "Our Future Highway" contains the results of his inquiry into this important question. That the British tourist will by-and-bye be enabled to take at Charing-cross his through ticket for Calcutta is as certain as that the sun will rise to-morrow; but whether the route will be Commander Cameron's remains to be seen. Commander Cameron has received no end of honours—D.C.L.'s; French, English, Italian, Portuguese medals, besides his C.B.; and he has written many magazine articles and books.

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Lord Herschell's appearance at Durham the other evening recalls a curious passage in his Bar life. For years he was a comparative failure as a barrister. He was able, ambitious, his Semitic blood burning with its traditional love of riches. But though briefs did come, they did not reach the aspiring counsel in sufficient numbers or of sufficient value, and he was on the point of throwing up the Bar as a profession.

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But an opportunity came; he took silk, then he entered Parliament, and one night made a "single speech" reputation on the abolition of actions for breach of promise, as Sir Edward Clarke made a first impression and his fortune by his famous reply to Sir Wilfrid Lawson on Local Option. He became Solicitor-General, and almost at once found himself made Lord Chancellor; a position which he filled for three or four months, and he now is a Peer, with a pension of £5,000 per annum.

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Canon MacColl, one of Mr. Gladstone's few familiars, is remarkably like Mr. Gladstone himself in some respects. He is a man of versatile taste and great mental activity. He has written about most things, from the damnatory clauses to the Franco-German War. He has not even shirked "Science and prayer," a ticklish subject, his title book upon which set many tongues, worldly and unworldly, a-wagging more or less lucidly some twenty-three years ago. It is almost impossible even to classify the numerous topics upon which he has written books, pamphlets, and newspaper letters. He is encyclopædic in a slight way. He is a Scotchman, born in Inverness-shire 51 years ago. He spent some time at the University of Naples. He shares Mr Gladstone's admiration for the loveliest land in the world—Italy. He is full of fight. He has been taking holiday in the Highlands.

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Mr. Alma Tadema was a law student in his younger days. His father, being a lawyer, liked to train him up to his own profession. Young Laurens did his best, like a good boy, to oblige his parents. But nature was too strong. The budding lawyer fell ill, literally and not merely in a figurative sense, of his hated business. He was much less patient under the affliction of an uncongenial calling than others have been who eventually forsook it for art and literature. Laurens Alma Tadema was then sent to Antwerp to study under Wappers. He also had the inestimable advantage of the example and guidance of the late Baron Leys. He resided for a time in Belgium, but in 1878 he became a naturalised British subject.

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Mr. Alma Tadema is Dutch—born in Dronryp, near Leeuwarden, in January, 1836; so that he is 53 years old. He is, perhaps, the least Dutch of Dutch artists. He is penetrated most with the spirit of the old classic life. He is also one of the most versatile painters of the day, and certainly one of the most industrious. His career has been almost exceptionally rapid. Thirteen years ago he was made an A.R.A., and three years after that again, a full-blown in Academician. He has also received any number of honours from foreign societies and Governments.

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Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, Lord Dufferin's Secretary in India, is quietly settled down in London. He has chosen for his abode the gloomy street which Mr. Ruskin has somewhere called "a street in hell"—Victoria-street. There is, certainly, a Pleutonic gloom about Victoria-street. Sir Donald Wallace leads there his studious, placid, bachelor life. With tip-top tobacco and no end of good books before him, and an interesting career behind him, he ought to be happy. After his many year's experience of St. Petersburgh, Constantinople, Cairo, Simla, he knows more of the East than almost any living Englishman. He was intimate with Lord Dufferin in the European capitals, long before either saw India.

***

The Lady Violet Nevill, who is to marry Lord Dangan, is one of the most noticeable of the brides prospective. Like her sister, Lady Dorothy, she is extremely popular with piquant manners, decidedly clever, and very well dressed always. She is seen at all the big society "functions," is much sought after, and notwithstanding it all, not a bit spoiled. Her father, the Marquis of Abergavenny, claims descent from Guy Earl of Warwick, and boasts of having for a Norman family or a family of Norman extraction the purest blood in the aristocracy. Lord Dangan is the son of Lord Cowley and heir to the earldom. He, like Lady Violet Nevill, is twenty-four. He has just paid £2,500 to the actress—Miss Phyllis Broughton—whom he jilted, and who took the usual proceedings for that offence. The marriage is to take place early next year.

THE DAWN OF ANOTHER DAY.

"Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night doth return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid.
Here hath been dawning another blue day,
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—Tennyson.

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.

SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Pooh on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

Free from danger, free from harm,
It acts like some magician's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
More priceless than the richest gold,
That ever did its wealth unfold;
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have at their command
Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
To headache it gives certain ease;
Biliousness—it does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
Giddiness it will arrest,
And give both confidence and rest;
Thirst it will at once allay,
And what the best in every way,
Why, Eno's famous fruit Salt!

"MANY sick people looked upon me as a physician. For a long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—"Africana," by the Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., B.D., Vol. II., p. 207.

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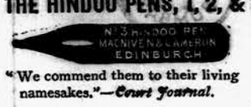

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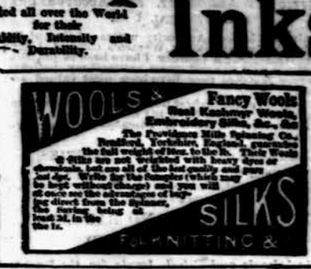

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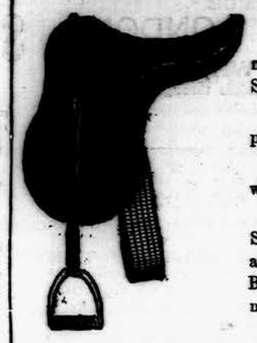

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Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
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Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa preclaims at once that it is not pure.

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With	28	45	66	76	120	157 candle power.

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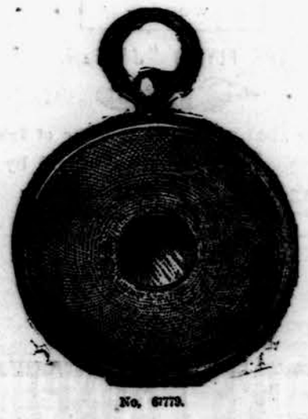

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WHEREAS it has come to the knowledge of MESSRS. KÜCHLER and BUFF, (formerly trading as H. Tillmans), Aniline Dye Manufacturers, of Crefeld, Germany, and 39, Moorgate Street, London, that Aniline Dyes have been offered in the Bombay Market under a label which is an imitation of their Trade Mark—the well known

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(a copy of which is presented above), and which Trade Mark is duly registered as No. 14120 under the English Trade Marks Act.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ANY ONE BUYING, SELLING, IMPORTING OR OTHERWISE DEALING IN Aniline Dyes of other Manufacturers, bearing the said or a similar Trade Mark or a fraudulent or colourable imitation thereof, WILL BE PROCEEDED AGAINST as the Law may direct.

Bombay, 4th November 1889.

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Solicitors for MESSRS. KÜCHLER and BUFF,

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Is recommended as an Acidulant in preference to the Compound Acids of indefinite composition offered as Citric substitutes; it being not only free from lead, *but from Sulphuric Acid and all similar admixtures.*

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Will be found Economical because of its Great Strength.

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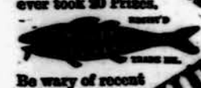
Do not be induced to accept *any* other. ONLY Möller's ever took 20 Prizes.



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Be sure you have *NEW* oil?

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Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—London: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.